



Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-224
Friday
20 November 1987

Daily Report

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FBIS-NES-87-224

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LD201406 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Air Raids—Iraqi aircraft hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 20 November, an Iraqi spokesman announced in a statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio. The Iraqi Air Force had attacked three such targets the previous day, and also raided military targets in southern Iran, according to a communique broadcast by the radio. The communique made no reference to any further attack on Bushehr.

For Iran's part, IRNA cited a communique which stated that Iranian aircraft "returned safely" to base from their 19 November raids on Iraq. No mention was made of Iraq's claim to have downed two Iranian jets. As for Iraq's accusation that Iranian aircraft bombed a hospital in Dahuk the previous day, an Iranian military source contended that Iraqi planes carried out the attack in order to "take revenge" on Kurdish rebels who have sided with Iran, according to IRNA.

Iraq on Bushehr—The Baghdad paper *Al-Jumhuriyah* stated that Iraq's recent attack on Iran's "petrochemical complex" at Bushehr "foiled the most mean of Iran's pre-conceived intentions against Iraq and the Arab nation," INA reported. Despite Iraq's official insistence that the target was a petrochemical complex, INA quoted "sources coming from Iran" who said that "nuclear radiation leaking from the Bushehr area has affected food in Iran." The agency also referred to an IRNA report on a visit to "the destroyed nuclear reactor in Bushehr" by the head of Iran's atomic energy authority.

Iran on U.S. Presence—Iran has drawn up plans to use its full military capability to "destroy" the U.S. fleet and resolve the Persian Gulf issue once and for all, the IRGC naval commander stated in remarks reported by IRNA 20 November. Military force is the only way to force the Americans out of the Gulf, he contended.

Al-Da'wah Warning—The Iraqi opposition Muslim fundamentalist party Al-Da'wah warned Kuwait against arresting Iraqi exiles living in that country. AFP reported. In a communique issued in Beirut, Al-Da'wah accused the Kuwaiti authorities of having launched a campaign of arrests and torture against Iraqi exiles.

Iran-USSR

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani was quoted by Japan's *Asahi Shimbun* as saying that Iran is negotiating a "defense pact" with the Soviet Union, BBC World Service radio reported 20 November. Hashemi-Rafsanjani reportedly disclosed that he has accepted an invitation to visit Moscow and that his trip is expected to speed up negotiations on the treaty.

The report followed announcements by IRNA and Tehran radio that Iran and the USSR have signed new protocols on railways and shipping. The shipping agreement will allow Iranian vessels to enter or leave the Caspian Sea via Soviet inland waterways, an Iranian official revealed.

Iraq-FRG Relations

Commenting on FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's talks with President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi officials, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said Genscher's visit was "successful," adding that the discussions resulted in a clearer understanding of each sides' positions, INA reported. During the visit, Saddam Husayn pardoned an FRG citizen who was jailed by the Iraqi authorities in 1982 for espionage, DPA noted.

Jordanian-Egyptian Talks

Reporting on King Husayn's talks with visiting Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Amman television said the two leaders reviewed the results of the Arab summit conference and its "positive resolutions," adding that Mubarak congratulated Husayn on the "great success" achieved at the conference. They also discussed the Iran-Iraq war, Middle East peace efforts, and bilateral relations.

The television broadcast Husayn's remarks at a press conference for Egyptian journalists in which he maintained that the summit was a "turning point" that set the Arabs on a "new road," adding that Arab leaders are anxious to continue cooperating and consulting to make further progress as quickly as possible. On the Iran-Iraq war, he asserted that "all the Arabs must stand alongside Iraq" until Iran realizes it cannot win the war. If Iran continues to threaten the Arab states, it should be met with a "collective Arab stand that will be equal to the threat," Husayn stated.

Israel

Warning to Al-Asad—IDF radio broadcast remarks by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin warning Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad against initiating a war with Israel. If Al-Asad starts a war, his armed forces will be "clobbered," and the defeat will be so decisive that Al-Asad's regime will be endangered, Rabin stated.

Relations With U.S.—Government sources cited by *Hadashot* expressed satisfaction with the contents of the U.S. Congressional report on the Iran-contra affair, and the paper noted that some Israelis believe their country's image was "rehabilitated" by the report.

In another development, the Israeli police "vigorously denied" an FBI claim that the police have failed to cooperate with U.S. authorities in capturing Jewish criminals who were active in the Jewish Defense League and who are now in Israel, IDF radio reported.

As for the case of Palestinian nonviolence activist Mubarak 'Awwad, the Interior Ministry announced 20 November that it does not plan to forcibly expel him, according to IDF radio. Sources cited by *The Jerusalem Post* earlier criticized the "highly irregular" statement of a U.S. diplomat who expressed support for 'Awwad's campaign against deportation.

Western Sahara

Following reports on fighting in the Oum Dreiga area 18 November, Algiers radio cited SDAR communiques which claimed the Saharan forces killed or wounded 350 Moroccans, captured 26, and pursued the enemy forces 15 km behind the defense walls. The Saharan forces also launched a second attack in the Farsia region the same day, killing 63 Moroccans and wounding 61, a communique stated. The radio noted that the latest fighting comes at a time when the Western Sahara is preparing to receive a UN fact-finding mission.

Tunisia

Egypt Policy—Tunisia will consult with Algeria before deciding whether to resume relations with Egypt. Foreign Minister Mahmoud Mestiri said in a press statement reported by AFP. He expressed hope that the consultations with Algeria will lead to a "constructive and open" position on Egypt.

Plot Denial—The information minister denied a local press report that supporters of former President Habib Bourguiba plotted to assassinate Zine El Abidine Ben Ali before the latter took over as president, AFP reported. The denial followed a HEBRO report on a plot involving former Education Minister Mohamed Sayah, who is currently detained along with three other former high officials.

Sudan

State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani told government troops in Al-Damazin that Sudan will not forfeit a single inch of its territory and he confirmed that preparations are under way to recapture Kurmuk, SUNA reported. In Khartoum, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi asserted that the Sudanese Army is capable of retaking Kurmuk without foreign assistance, noting that the Sudanese-Egyptian military defense pact is no longer operative, the agency noted. Al-Mahdi's remarks contrasted with a call by a pro-Egyptian government minister for Sudan to "make use of the joint defense pact to repel the aggression."

Reporting on the fall of Kurmuk, Khartoum's *Al-Ushu'* stated that the Sudanese Army captured SPLA members who "revealed information confirming the participation of Ethiopian and Cuban forces" in the fighting, according to SUNA.

Lebanon

The pro-Syrian Ba'th Party Organization (BPO) confirmed its decision to withdraw from the Unification and Liberation Front in a statement published by *Al-Nahar* 18 November. The statement criticized the "lack of seriousness" on the part of some other parties in the front. BPO leader 'Asim Qansuh's decision to resign as secretary general of the front was discussed during recent talks with PSP and Amal Movement leaders in Damascus. Amal leader Nabih Birri noted in remarks reported by Beirut radio.

DRA-Pakistan

DRA aircraft carried out two raids inside northwest Pakistan 19 November, killing 6 people and injuring 20, AFP reported. Four of the dead and ten of the wounded were Pakistanis, and the other casualties were among Afghan refugees.

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Concludes Meetings

JN192049 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1815 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Under the chairmanship of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the PLO Executive Committee concluded its meetings a while ago. They began the night before last in Baghdad.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar presented a detailed report to the Executive Committee on the Arab summit, which concluded its sessions in Amman last week. The report discussed the great role played by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn with regard to restoring PLO-Jordanian relations, as well as his distinguished and effective role with regard to restoring Arab solidarity to confront the dangers facing the Arab nation.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar expressed his profound appreciation for the great initiative and efforts made by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to solve the problems among fraternal Arab countries. He also praised what Saddam Husayn has done to eliminate these problems in an effort to shoulder major responsibilities and attain the Arab masses' aspirations and to arrive at positive results which are represented by a single line to confront the dangers and aggressions.

In its meeting, the PLO Executive Committee discussed the subsequent contacts of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee to resume dialogue between the Palestinian and Jordanian parties on ways to consolidate the political move. The PLO Executive Committee also reviewed the situation inside the occupied homeland and ways to bolster our Palestinian people's steadfastness in light of the continued uprising against the repressive Zionist measures and in the face of the official terrorism by the occupation forces against the sons of our Palestinian people.

The PLO Executive Committee studied the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the efforts being made to lift the siege from these camps. The Executive Committee discussed the U.S. State Department decision to close the PLO Information Bureau in Washington. The Executive Committee also discussed the efforts under way to close the PLO mission in New York, which contravenes international charters and norms and the UN freedom of movement.

The PLO Executive Committee also discussed the dimensions of the Iranian-Zionist aggression and its continuation against Iraq and the Arab nation. They reviewed the dangers stemming from this aggression and the Iranian regime's refusal to respond to the international will represented in UN Security Council Resolution 598. This resolution is designed to end the Iraq-Iran war and achieve regional security and peace.

PLO, Israeli CP Issue Communique on Talks

LD200000 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Brothers, here is the text of the joint communique issued by the delegations of the PLO and the Israeli Communist Party. The communique says:

On 5 November 1987, while they were in Moscow to participate in the festivities of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a PLO delegation, led by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the committee, and including PLO Executive Committee members Abu 'Ali Mustafa [Mustafa al-Zibri], Sulayman al-Najjab, and Mahmud Darwish, and Central Council member Salih Ra'fat, met with the members of a delegation from the Israeli Communist Party headed by Me'ir Vilner, secretary general of the Party, and including Deputy Secretary General Tawfiq Tubi, and (Leon Sahaki), member of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee.

The two sides discussed the continuation of the grave deteriorating crisis in the Middle East and ways to reach a just solution to the Palestinian problem that will achieve a firm, comprehensive, and permanent peace to the benefit of all peoples of the region and the world.

The two sides agreed on the following:

First: The attempts to solve the Palestinian issue through unilateral methods under the guardianship of the United States, which denies the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and obstructs the establishment of a firm, just, and permanent peace, have failed;

Second: The region's peoples and the international community are increasing their support to arrive at a solution that will secure the independence and security of all peoples and countries of the area. This solution can be achieved through an international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN auspices with full authority and with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the parties concerned with the Arab-Zionist conflict, including Israel and PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with all other sides;

Third: The practical and possible solution of the Middle East crisis is based on all UN resolutions concerning the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue;

Fourth: The two sides condemn the continuation of the Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon and call for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. They stress their solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese patriotic forces for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The two sides denounce the brutal Zionist raids on Lebanon, which lead to casualties among Lebanese civilians and

innocent Palestinians. The two sides declare their solidarity with the masses of the occupied Golan in their brave resistance of Zionist occupation and annexation.

The two sides appreciate the Soviet policy, which works persistently toward establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The two sides express their support for the Soviet initiatives announced by Comrade Gorbachev for liquidating all kinds of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000.

The two sides express their deep concern at the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the dangers of its expansion. They condemn the amassing of NATO fleets in the Gulf region and call for implementing UN Security Council Resolution 598 to end this war that is destroying both countries.

The two sides express solidarity with the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against apartheid and for independence.

The Israeli Communist Party highly praises the 18th PNC session and condemns the continuous oppression in the occupied territories which is practiced by the occupation authorities, including firing at demonstrators, closing universities, deporting Palestinian patriotic personalities, confiscating land, usurping water sources, and constructing settlements. The Party declares its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people against occupation and oppression and for the establishment of a Palestinian independent state in the occupied territories.

The Party strongly condemns the racist and fascist projects to liquidate the national existence of the Palestinian people, such as the project to deport Palestinians.

The PLO salutes all forces of democracy and peace in the Zionist entity that resist the occupation and its racist practices and the oppression directed against the Palestinian Arab people. The PLO also praises those who recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their right to establish an independent state.

Brothers, you have been listening to the text of the joint communique issued by the delegations of the PLO and the Israeli Communist Party which recently met in Moscow.

'Enemy Military Bus' Attacked With Grenades

*JN192119 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[“Text” of a military communique issued by the military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command on 18 November]

[Text] Our revolutionaries of the Martyr Ma'mun Mraysh group operating inside the occupied homeland ambushed enemy patrols near the Al-Arrub camp located north of Hebron. At 1415 on 17 November 1987 while an enemy military bus was traveling near the ambush site, our revolutionaries attacked it with incendiary grenades, setting the bus ablaze and wounding an unidentified number of its passengers. Immediately following the operation, the Zionist security forces sealed off the area and began pursuit operations in an attempt to follow the movement of our revolutionaries, who returned safely to base.

Algeria

President, Tunisian Leader Note Improved Ties

LD200014 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 29 Nov 87

[Text] During a telephone conversation, Presidents Bendjedid and Ben Ali noted the positive development of Algerian-Tunisian relations. The two heads of state also expressed satisfaction with the spirit of cooperation and agreement between the two fraternal neighboring countries.

The same satisfaction has been expressed in Tunis by Messrs Hedi Baccouche and Smail Hamdani. The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry spoke with the Tunisian prime minister on all aspects of bilateral cooperation. These, they also stressed, are developing positively. We note that these talks are taking place before the meeting of the Algerian-Tunisian Grand Joint Commission, which is due to take place in Algiers next month.

Joint Planning Protocol Signed With Libya

LD191614 Tripoli JANA in English 1050 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Algiers, Al-Harth [November] 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—In Algiers yesterday a protocol was concluded as was drawn up by the Libyan Arab-Algerian joint sub-committee.

This protocol includes a coordination in the annual plans and specifying the pan-Arab joint projects, apart from commencing in drawing up year plans taking into consideration the complementary process between the economic projects in the two countries.

The protocol also includes drawing up an executive programme to exchange statistics, information and experience to draw up and carry out developments plans, apart from conducting technical and consultation studies.

This protocol includes the holding of seminars on planning and development alongside making every endeavour to unify the beginning and expiry of the development plans to facilitate coordination and the complementary process between the plans, projects apart from benefiting from the training capabilities to draw up programmes and organize lectures in the sphere of planning.

This protocol has been attached to an executive programme according to which specialists are to meet to prepare economic studies and draw up five-year plans, apart from specifying the topics of the seminars on economic development in the two sisterly countries.

Present at the concluding of the protocol [words indistinct] the secretary of the People's Committee for Planning and the secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algeria.

Education Agreement Signed

LD191730 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Algiers, 19/11/87 (APS)—The signing of proceedings of Algero-Libyan talks in the field of teaching and scientific research took place on Wednesday here under the chairmanship of Boubakeur Belcaid, minister of professional training and labor, and Ahmad Muhammad Ibrahim, secretary of the General People's Committee of Teaching and Scientific Research of the Arab Libyan Jamahiriya.

The first part of this document referred to the reinforcement of bilateral cooperation in fields of fundamental and secondary teaching. In this frame, it was agreed to exchange experiences and reinforce links between institutions of secondary training and particularly technical training.

The second part of cooperation concerns the high training and scientific research. In this regard, the two sides agreed to reinforce relations between institutes of training of the two countries through the signing of inter-university accords.

Egypt

Mubarak Returns After Brief Visit to Jordan

NC191713 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has returned to Cairo from Amman, following a brief visit to Jordan that lasted several hours.

The president held talks in Amman with His Majesty King Husayn on the results of the emergency Arab summit. The talks also dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East situation and efforts to hold an international conference on peace. The Gulf war was also discussed. [passage omitted]

Bill of Indictment Issued in Terrorist Trial

JN190906 Kuwait AL-SYASAH in Arabic
16 Nov 87 pp 1, 18

[From *Al-Siyasah* in office in Cairo]

[Text] Attorney General Counsellor 'Abd al-Hamid al-Jundi has issued a bill of indictment in the recent terrorism case on the attacks against Hasan Abu Basha, Makram Muhammad Ahmad, and Al-Nabawi Isma'il. The investigations involved 170 people, 133 of whom were interrogated. The remaining 37 are still at large.

The bill of indictment charged 33 defendants with the attacks, and 37 others with belonging to an extremist religious organization.

Defendants Yusri 'Abd al-Mun'im, 'Adil Musa, and 'Abdallah Abu al-'Ula confessed to having perpetrated the three attacks. They reenacted their crimes and their action was videotaped. The videocassette will be presented to the State Security Court as evidence.

Investigations prove that no external financing was involved. It was revealed that the weapons used were of an ordinary type and plastic bullets were not used as was rumored. All these weapons were seized. They consist of six automatic rifles, seven pistols, three bombs, and a large quantity of ammunition. The four cars used were also seized. One of the cars belonged to the Al-Jizah Governorate, another to the Electricity Ministry, and the other two were private cars with Al-Jizah license plates. Also seized were five license plates, one for a police car, one for a border patrol car, an Air Force car, and two private cars.

The following is a list of the defendants and the crimes with which they are charged in the above attacks:

1. Majdi Zaynhum al-Sifti—at large.
2. Yusri 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Ali Nawfal, 28, unemployed, of 16 Majdi al-Sawi Street which leads to Al-Imam al-Ghazali Street, in Al-Munirah al-Gharbiyah, the Imbabah police station area—detained.
3. 'Adil Musa 'Atiyah Musa, 27, nurse, resident of Al-Kharraqaniyah Village, Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah, Al-Qalyubiyah Governorate—detained.
4. 'Abdallah Husayn Abu al-'Ala—at large.
5. Amin 'Abdallah Muhammad Jum'ah, 30, bachelor of commerce, of 1 Usamah Street which leads to Al-Imam al-Ghazali Street, the Imbabah police station area—detained.
6. Rajab 'Allam 'Isa, 33, house painter, of 66 Qinnawi Street which leads to King Faysal Street in the Al-Haram area. [unspecified whereabouts]
7. Hamdi Muhammad Ahmad Rizq, 31, house painter, of 11 Faraj Abu Ghanim Street, the Imbabah police station area—detained.
8. Muhammad 'Atiyah 'Ali 'Abd al-Bari, 31, pharmacist, of Tanamil Markaz Aja, of Al-Daqhaliyah Governorate—detained.
9. Mukhtar Husayn Mahrus, 31, bachelor of agricultural engineering, resident worker in the refrigeration plant in the Santaris subdistrict of Al-Minufiyah Governorate—detained.
10. Muhammad Hashim Abu Khashabah, 35, resident accountant in Al-Qasabi of the Sidi Salim area of Kafr al-Shaykh—detained.
11. Al-Sayyid 'Arafah al-Sayyid Badran, 30, working in the UAE and resident of Santaris subdistrict in Al-Minufiyah Governorate—detained.
12. Isma'il Adham Isma'il, 27, electric welder, resident of the popular housing, block 10, apartment 3, on land belonging to 'Aziz 'Izzat, the Imbabah police station area—detained.
13. Isma'il Ramadan 'Id Judah, 22, house painter, of 16 Muhammad al-Sawi Street leading to Al-Imam al-Ghazali Street, the Imbabah police station area—detained.
14. Muhammad Mahmud 'Urabi, known as Muhammad al-Haddad, 31, blacksmith, of 31 Al-Uifi Sulayman Street leading to Al-Uqsar Street, Imbabah police station area—detained.
15. Ahmad Husam al-Din 'Ali Abu Zayd, 32, engineer, of Bashtil Road, Imbabah police station area—detained.
16. 'Imad Muhammad Mahmud Salim, 25, sociologist, of 29 Qildis area of the Ibn Rashid Street, Rawd al-Faraj—detained.
17. 'Imad Husni 'Ali Hasan, 24, construction engineer, of 15 Hawsh Shawqi area of Rashid Street, Rawd al-Faraj—detained.
18. Jamal Badri al-Sayyid, 27, house painter, of 11 'Awatif al-Jammal area, Al-Tanati Street, Imbabah police station area—detained.
19. Husni Yusuf Mahmud Dunya, 31, engineer, of 44 Al-Faraj street, Rawd al-Faraj police station area—detained.
20. Al-Muzmil Muhammad Ibrahim, 34, assistant teacher at 'Ayn Shams University College of Architecture, of 17 Al-Haj Sufan Street, Shubra al-Khaymah police station area—detained.
21. Isma'il 'Abd al-Hamid Mahmud, 35, pharmacist, of 32 Dawud Street, Rawd al-Faraj police station area—detained.
22. Kamal Fahmi Mahmud al-Sayyid, 30, secondary school teacher, of Ashmun Minufiyah police station area—detained.
23. Ahmad Muhammad Muhammad Rizq, 42, employee at the *Al-Ithra* newspaper, of 9 Turat Bashtil Al-Minirah al-Gharbiyah Street, Imbabah police station area—detained.

24. Muhammad 'Ali 'Abd al-Majid al-Sufani, 24, agricultural student, of the township of Abu al-Khawi, Kawm Hamadah al-Buhayrah police station area—detained.

25. 'Abd al-Majid 'Ali 'Abd al-Majid al-Sufani, known by the name of 'Abbud, 23, accountant, of the township of Abu al-Khawi, Kawm Hamadah al-Buhayrah police station area—detained.

26. 'Adil Fathallah Muhammad al-Sufani, 36, account, of the township of Abu al-Khawi, Kawm Hamadah al-Buhayrah police station area—detained.

27. Mahmud Ahmad Husayn al-Zaghani, 26, welder, of Astanba, Al-Bajur police station area, Minufiyah—detained.

28. Mahmud 'Abd al-Hafiz Bakr, 29, unemployed of Santris, Ashmun Minufiyah police station area—detained.

29. Muhammad 'Atiyah al-Sharqawi, 29, merchant of Bankala, Imbabah police station area—detained.

30. Sha'ban Fattuh al-'Afifi, 23, tutor at 'Ayn Shams University College of Agriculture, of 32 Al-Laythi Street which is part of Ibn al-Rashid street, Rawd al-Faraj police station area—detained.

31. Sami Zaki Faraj, 26, dentist, of Bankala, Imbabah police station area—detained.

32. Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim Rahim al-Tawil, 25, spare parts dealer, of Bankala, Imbabah police station area—detained.

33. Salah 'Abdallah Mahmud Abu Mirah, 31, merchant, of Al-Hajir, Imbabah police station area—detained.

During the 1979 to 28 August 1987 period, in the Governorates of Al-Jizah, Cairo, and Al-Qalyubiyah, they are accused of the following:

First, defendants 1 to 15:

A. Established, organized, and managed an illegal organization of a paramilitary nature and formed among themselves a secret terrorist group based on charging society with unbelief, calling for opposing the basic principles on which the government of the country is founded, advocating hatred and contempt for the government, permitting the assassination of a number of current and former senior state officials as well as other key public figures and pressmen, and instigating resistance to the public authorities. It has been established that they used force, violence, and terrorism in order to achieve their purposes.

B. Obtained printed material for distribution. A perusal of this material shows that it contains instigation to oppose the basic principles on which the socialist regime of the country is based and also shows hatred and contempt for this government. They also obtained the means, a typewriter, for typing this material.

Second, defendants 16 to 33:

Joined the secret terrorist group, the subject of the first charge, and engaged in its activities, despite their knowledge of its advocated objective.

Third, all the defendants:

Were parties to a criminal agreement incited by the first 15 defendants who also participated in formulating the implementation of the agreement. The purpose of this agreement was to perpetrate premeditated murders, resist the authorities, and steal. To achieve the purposes for which the aforementioned organization was established, they agreed to carry out their activities, fixed the time and venue where they would be perpetrated, and prepared the instruments and tools to be used. In implementation of this agreement, the following crimes were perpetrated:

1. Second defendant:

On the night of 5 May 1987, in the Al-'Ajuzah police station area in Al-Jizah Governorate:

He, along with the dead defendant Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi al-Sayyid Abu 'Ijlal, embarked on the premeditated murder of Major General Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha, former interior and local government minister, by resolutely deciding to kill him. For this purpose, they prepared a firearm, an automatic rifle, and a stolen vehicle. They observed and monitored his movements. They laid in wait for him on his return home. When they saw him, their vehicle, which was driven by the second defendant, moved toward him. They then fired several bullets at him, intending to kill him. They inflicted upon him the injuries described in the medical report. The crime had no effect for reasons beyond the control of the defendants; namely, the swift treatment of the victim.

The perpetration of this crime resulted in the perpetration of two other crimes. This relates to the fact that the defendant and his dead colleague deliberately embarked on killing Shirin Midhat Nadim and Farraj 'Ali 'Abdallah. They ambushed Maj Gen Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha and opened fire on him in implementation of their confirmed intention to kill him. This resulted in the wounding of the two abovenamed persons who were at the site of the attack. They inflicted on these two persons the wounds described in the two pertinent medical reports. The crime had no effect for reasons beyond the two defendants' control; namely, the swift treatment of the victims. Articles 45, 46, 230, 231, and 232 of the Penal Code apply to these crimes.

2. On the night of 3 June 1987, at the 'Abidan police station area in the Governorate of Cairo:

They embarked on the premeditated murder of Markram Muhammad Ahmad, chairman of the board of directors of the Dar Al-Hilal Publishing House, resolutely deciding to kill him. For this purpose, they prepared a firearm, an automatic rifle, and a stolen vehicle. They began to monitor and follow his movements. They laid in wait for him near a house they discovered he frequently visited. He left this house driving his vehicle, they chased him and fired a number of rounds at him, intending to kill him. They inflicted on him the wounds described in the enclosed medical report. The crime had no effect for reasons beyond the control of the two defendants; namely, inaccurate firing and the swift treatment of the victim.

The perpetration of this crime was preceded and followed by the perpetration of other crimes. This relates to the fact that the abovenamed defendants, simultaneously and in the same place, embarked on the premeditated murder of Nidal Mahmud Ahmad, Wa'il 'Abd al-Mu'im al-Sayyid, Muhammad Ibrahim Muhammad, Nasir 'Abd al-Ra'uf Hamad, Rida Muhammad Muhammad Ibrahim, 'Amir Muhammad Muhammad Hasa-nayn, and Farid Fawzi Nakhil. They ambushed the victim Makram Muhammad Ahmad and opened fire on him with intention to kill him, wounding the abovenamed victims who were at the attack site. They inflicted on them the wounds described in the pertinent medical reports. The crime had no effect, for reasons beyond the two defendants' control; namely, the swift treatment of the victims. Articles 45, 46, 230, 231, and 232 of the Penal Code apply to these crimes.

3. The first and second defendants:

On the night of 13 August 1987, in the Al-Duqqi police station area in Al-Jizah Governorate:

The defendants, along with the dead defendant Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi al-Sayid, embarked on the premeditated murder of Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and minister of interior and local government. For this purpose, they prepared a firearm, an automatic rifle, and a stolen car which the second defendant drove to the residence of the victim of the crime. They observed the victim and monitored his movements; as soon as he appeared on his balcony, they fired several bullets with intention to kill him. The crime had no effect for reasons beyond their control; namely, their inaccurate firing. They then fled. The perpetration of this crime resulted in the perpetration of two other crimes. The abovementioned defendants attempted to deliberately kill Siraj al-Din Husayn Mustafa and 'Ashur Muhammad Ahmad. In their attempt to kill the defendant Maj Gen Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il on the balcony of his residence, they inflicted on the abovementioned defendants the injuries described in the attached medical report. The

crime had no effect for reasons beyond their control; namely, the swift treatment of the defendants. Articles 45, 46, 230, 231, and 232 of the Penal Code apply to these crimes.

4. The first three defendants:

On 15 August 1987, in the Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah police station area, Al-Qalyubiyah Governorate:

The three defendants, along with the dead defendant Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi, deliberately murdered Hamadah Salam Hamad, chief of the police anti-terrorist squad. They agreed among themselves to resist the security forces entrusted to apprehend them. They decided to kill any member of these forces who stood in their way. Thus, they opened fire on the members of the security forces with intention to kill them. They inflicted on the defendant the injuries described in the medical report which later led to his death.

This crime was preceded, accompanied, and followed by other crimes, whereby at the same place and time:

A. The abovementioned defendants, along with the dead defendant Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi, attempted to deliberately kill First Lieutenant Salah Mahmud and police officer Jamal Mahmud Suwaylim of the security forces when they opened fire with their weapons on the security forces which were entrusted to arrest them, thereby carrying out their agreed intention to kill any member of these forces who stood in their way. They inflicted on the two defendants the injuries described in the forensic report. The crime had no effect for reasons beyond their control; namely, the quick treatment of the defendants. Articles 45, 46, 230, and 231 of the Penal Code apply to these crimes.

B. The two defendants, along with the dead defendant Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi, used armed force and violence against government employees entrusted with a public duty to prevent them from carrying out this duty. They opened fire on members of the security forces entrusted to apprehend them. They thus prevented these forces from carrying out their work. The first and third defendants inflicted on the deceased Muhammad Sadiq 'Abd al-Hafiz and police officer Fawzi Bakir Muhammad the injuries described in the attached medical reports. Articles 137 A/201 of the Penal Code applies to these crimes.

5. The second defendant:

On 15 August 1987 and in the Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah police station area of Al-Qalyubiyah Governorate, the defendant:

A. Stole a firearm, pistol No 157924-I, property of the Interior Ministry and given to the victim, police officer Hamadah Salamah Hamad.

B. Acquired without license the above firearm.

C. Acquired ammunition to be used in the above firearm without license.

6. The first, sixth, and seventh defendants:

On the night of 5 April 1987, and in the Bulaq al-Dakrur police station area of Al-Jizah Governorate, they stole the car described and valued in the investigation report and which belong to Al-Jizah Governorate.

7. The fifth and twelfth defendants:

On the nights of 2 and 10 July 1987 and in the police station areas of Al-'Ajuzah and Al-Ahram in the Al-Jizah Governorate, they:

A. Stole car No 150132, Al-jizah license plates, belonging to Husni Ahmad Kamil Wahbah as explained in the investigation report.

B. Attempted to steal license plates belonging to car No 49553, Al-Jizah license plate, property of Nadi Sa'd Khallafas as explained in the investigation report. They were caught red-handed and arrested against their will.

8. The fifth defendant:

On the night of 30 April, in the Al-Jizah police station area of Al-Jizah Governorate, he stole car No 21991 with Al-Jizah license plates, property of Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid 'Ammar, as explained in the investigation report.

9. The first and sixth defendants:

On the night of 10 April, 1987, in the Al-Duqqi police station area of Al-Jizah Governorate, the two defendants, in cooperation with the dead defendant Muhammad Kasim 'Abd al-Qawi, stole car no 43755, government license plates, belonging to the Electricity Ministry, as explained in the investigation report.

Fourth: All the defendants:

1. Acquired explosives and detonating devices for three bombs without a license.

2. Acquired and possessed without a license firearms and automatic rifles.

3. Acquired ammunition for the abovementioned firearms without a license.

These defendants acquired the above explosives, arms, and ammunition intending to use them in activities to threaten security and public order and undermine the regime and the principles of the Constitution.

Fifth: Defendant 15 and defendants from 19 to the end:

They hid, concealed, covered up for, housed, and assisted the 1st, 2d, 4th, 18th, and the dead defendant Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi while realizing that they were carrying out activities detrimental to security and public order.

The prosecution asked that the case be presented to the State Supreme Criminal Emergency Court at the Cairo Court of Appeal. The prosecution demanded that the first 15 defendants be executed and the others imprisoned with hard labor.

MENA Interviews PNC Speaker Al-Sa'ih
NC191423 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA)—PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has asserted that President Husni Mubarak has not hesitated and will not hesitate to support the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that Egypt has prominent status among the Arab states and expressed his hope that Egypt will again take its vanguard place and lead the Arab and Islamic nations.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih, who is currently visiting Cairo, praised the Amman summit resolutions and the resumption of complete diplomatic relations between Egypt and a number of Arab countries. He described King Husayn's stand during a discussion of the peace conference at the Amman summit as frank. He disclosed the existence of a dialogue and exchange of memorandums between the PLO and Syria. He denied that chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat had some reservations about the Amman summit's statement, stressing that Libya was the only country to show reservations about the statement. This came in a statement Shaykh al-Sa'ih has made to MENA deputy editor in chief Samir al-'Ajuz.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih emphasized the deep historic relations between Egypt and the Palestinians, who "hold Egypt's status in great esteem." He pointed out that the Palestinians welcome the return of complete diplomatic relations between Egypt and a number of Arab countries. He called on the other Arab countries to resume full diplomatic relations with Egypt, because none of the other Arab or Muslim countries can take Egypt's place, in view of its historic and international magnitude. He added: The Palestinians always hope for support from the political leadership, primarily from President Mubarak, so we may be able to remove the nightmare of the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the occupied territory.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih said that Yasir 'Arafat may visit Cairo in the near future, noting 'Arafat's eagerness to make such visits whenever possible. He spoke on relations between the PLO and Jordan, pointing to the meeting that took place between King Husayn and 'Arafat during the Amman summit meetings. He described the Jordanian monarch's stand as frank. He said that King Husayn told

us: "You choose your path and what it is you want. Do you want a Palestinian state? I am not against a Palestinian state. You want the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative and I support that. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative. It is not up to me, however, to address an invitation to the international conference for peace. The United Nations is entitled to address such a call. Will the United Nations extend an invitation to Yasir 'Arafat in his capacity as chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people? We must move; if you choose a certain course that is in harmony with mine, we can move together. If you choose another path, we can move and each one of us can pursue his course, but we must agree on a joint action."

Al-Sa'ih said that the PLO Executive Committee's current meetings in Baghdad will decide what the Palestinians want and their course of action regarding the international conference, because the issue now concerns their initiative. The question on the current discussions is: "Will the Palestinian delegation to the conference be independent or a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, or an Arab delegation?" He said that King Husayn will be informed of the results of the PLO Executive Committee's decision so that a dialogue can begin accordingly. He also said that the idea of an international conference is not a point of disagreement between us and Jordan, Syria, or any other Arab regime. The disagreement on conference participation is only between us, the United States, and Israel. This is because the United States and Israel want this conference to be a "seminar", where all parties concerned can meet and hear what each of the two parties wants to say. Israel and the United States want to leave both parties to sit down and talk. We cannot accept this, because it means procrastination and stalling, as Iran is stalling with Iraq, and as it is behaving toward Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iran-Iraq war. Israel has consistently stalled.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih said: We want an "effective" international conference which will be accorded certain powers and will be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, and which will act to implement all the United Nations and Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian issue so that the United Nations may not lose world confidence. He said this is what we want and we are supported by the Soviet Union, the EC, and the international community. He stressed the PLO's concern to follow a course of just peace that ends injustice and aggression and returns individual rights. He highlighted the importance of convening a tripartite summit among President Mubarak, King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, noting that the PLO supports any action which will bolster Arab solidarity and achieve Arab interests.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih spoke on relations between the PLO and Syria, noting that 'Arafat met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during the Amman summit conference at a meeting attended by Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid. He disclosed that 'Arafat submitted to Syrian

President al-Asad a long memorandum through certain PNC members. The memorandum asks for continued dialogue with Syria until all obstacles are removed. He said: We are waiting for a response from Syria so that dialogue can begin as soon as possible. He denied that 'Arafat made any reservations about the Amman summit final statement. He said: The Amman summit stressed the Fes summit resolutions which included the Arab peace plan and the establishment of a Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital. He said, "This is what we want." He said that Libya was the only Arab country to have reservations about the summit statement, specifically on the issue of condemning Iran.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih spoke on Israel's attempts to control the Al-Aqsa Mosque, noting that Israel always finds an impregnable wall made up of various armed Arab men surrounding the mosque. He said that there is no fear for Al-Aqsa Mosque except that of Israel attempting to storm it by force. The Arabs, he said, will not surrender to force and will continue their struggle against aggression. He called on the Islamic states to be vigilant and protect Islamic holy places in Jerusalem. He warned Iran against continuing its war with Iraq, "because it has an obligation to all Muslims to act toward saving Jerusalem, and its slackening to do this duty will be considered major negligence and disregard." On the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Shaykh al-Sa'ih said that they are now calm and that the Palestinians began to reconstruct schools, shelters, and hospitals. He concluded by saying: "We hope that all parties will be careful to implement the amicable agreement they have reached out of concern for the interests and security of all parties."

Ghali Interviewed on Peace Anniversary

TA191428 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Nov 87 p 1

[Report on an interview with Butrus Ghali, secretary of state for foreign affairs, by Dan Avidan, special correspondent, in Cairo on 18 November]

[Text] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian secretary of state for foreign affairs, told *Davar* last night in a discussion on the 10th anniversary of President al-Sadat's historic visit to Israel, that he recalls the initiative with mixed feelings. On the one hand, there is satisfaction that it brought about an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. On the other hand, there is frustration because of the failure of all efforts in the past 10 years to find a political solution to the Palestinian problem.

Ghali recalled that President al-Sadat did not aspire to achieve a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace. He believes that it is now imperative for all the relevant parties to reexamine the possibilities for creating new momentum in the peace process. He expressed the opinion that as long as there is no political solution enabling the Palestinian people to determine their own destiny, it will not be feasible to improve relations between Egypt and Israel. He believes that the condition of the Palestinians

in the territories has worsened in the past 10 years. Not enough effort has been invested in seeking a solution to the Palestinian problem and time is running out.

Dr Gahli believes that the fact that Arab countries are now resuming their diplomatic relations with Egypt will contribute to widening the peace process. Nevertheless, he doubted whether it would be possible to make progress in the peace process as long as a national unity government exists in Israel. "Let us hope that 10 years from today we shall all witness the achievement of a solution to the Palestinian problem, and an overall settlement to the Israeli-Arab conflict," Dr Butrus Ghali concluded.

Paper Views Arabs Resuming Relations

JN191553 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
17 Nov 87 p 5

[“Word of Love” column by Muhammad al-Hayawan]

[Text] The Arab march is regrouped again. The Arabs are being united on one path and their flags are being raised in Cairo, thereby ending the Arab boycott of Cairo which never boycotted the Arabs. In fact, Cairo had continued to play the same role since it knows its duty and realizes that its fate is sealed.

However, Cairo's return to relations with the Arabs will further increase their cooperation to the highest possible level even if Egypt remains outside the Arab League, since the League has become a collapsing structure which requires major changes. So it is preferable for this structure to be built on sound foundations, which benefit from Arab experiences with the Arab league throughout the past 40 years. The Arab summit could be an alternative to the Arab League until the Arab house is reorganized to enable Egypt to contribute its experience to reorganizing this house. The League was established in Egypt in 1945 and Egypt helped the League to progress. When the League left Egypt, it collapsed.

However, there are important matters that we should consider in order to remember and get a clearer picture. We must remember, for instance, that Oman did not sever its relations with Egypt for one moment. Its ambassador did not leave Cairo in order to return after a month as the Somali and Sudanese ambassadors did. We must also mention that King Husayn returned to Egypt alone without waiting for anybody. We welcome everyone to Cairo under all circumstances since Cairo is the heart of the Arab body and the elder brother who forgives and does not harbor any rancor toward the Arabs. It is in Egypt's interest for the Arabs to become strong and a power to be reckoned with by friends and enemies.

We should also remember that certain Arab regimes still reject Egypt's role, its return to the Islamic Conference Organization, and its return to the Arabs. These regimes still reject and threaten. This is because these regimes

receive their instructions from Moscow. The USSR does not forget that Egypt drove the Soviet influence out of the Arab region and still considers Egypt a threat to the Middle East. Moscow is pressing on Egypt through these regimes which deal in terrorism, export plots, disrupt the Arab march, and want the Arabs to be biased in favor of the USSR. To them, any Arab solidarity is rejected as long as it is not biased in favor of the Soviet Union.

We should narrow our viewpoints and not necessarily agree on one point. We should also meet in order to know our enemies and their workers and to know our friends and what they give to the Arabs. If we agree on this, we can convince enemies of Arab power in order to reduce their hostility, and convince friends about Arab power so they give us more.

Arab unity can be a pivot of world attention and a center of weight around which friends meet and enemies dread. In any case, it is a beginning.

Libya

Students Protest Amman Summit Resolutions

LD191938 Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—This morning, masses of the student congresses took to the streets of Banghazi, Surt, Misratah and Tubruq in demonstrations of anger and denunciation of Amman summit's resolutions.

The student masses asserted that the resumption of relations by some Arab countries with the Egyptian regime is entering under the umbrella of the treacherous David Stable which gave up the Palestine Arab cause.

In their statements, the student masses confirmed that the set-backs the Arab nation suffers are a result of the treacherous David Stable accords and that the resumption of relations with the Egyptian regime is in itself a frank recognition of the Zionist entity.

The student masses declared their adherence to what was said at the press conference the leader has held prior to the convening of the summit in which he called on the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland to close their ranks and strengthen their stances to save the Arab nation from the claws of defeat.

They confirmed that the summit was of U.S. make and was aimed at passing surrender through the gate of the Egyptian regime.

They pointed out that the U.S. Administration is misled if it had thought that what is called “Arab consensus” has endorsed its resolutions because the rulers who sat on the negotiating table do not represent the Arab

nation's masses, which will use every means to abolish whatever consequences the summit resolutions have, and continue the struggle to scrap the treacherous David Stable accords.

They called on the masses of the Arab nation to publicly stand against the Amman summit's resolutions and topple all the agent rulers used by U.S. imperialism for its own interests and who harmed the central cause of the Arab nation—Palestine.

The student congresses's masses sent cables to the leader of the revolution confirming their rejection to all those treacherous resolutions of that summit.

The student masses pledged to work towards abolishing those resolutions and towards instigating the Arab nation's masses to go on the road of the comprehensive people's revolution.

Soviet Military Delegation Continues Visit

Visits History Center

LD191859 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1735 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Nov (JANA)—Colonel General Volkogonov, the deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, paid a visit to the Libyan center for studies of the struggle against the Italian invasion, where the guest delegation listened to historical explanations of the stages of the Libyan Arab movement against the Italian invasion forces and viewed the various sections of the center.

The delegation also visited the College of Command and Staff and the College of Military Engineering.

Received by Jallud

LD200006 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this evening "Dmitriy Volkogonov" the assistant chief of the General Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet.

The meeting was attended by the ambassador of the Soviet Union's republics to Great Jamahiriyah.

Mauritania

Taya Receives Message From Senegal's Diouf

AB201110 Dakar PANA in French 0956 GMT
20 May 87

[Text] Nouakchott, 20 Nov (PANA)—The Mauritanian head of state, Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, yesterday received Landing Sane, Senegal's minister of

youth and sports, who delivered a message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The special envoy told the Mauritanian press at the end of the meeting that the leaders of the two countries attach special interest to the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two countries. Landing Sane arrived in Nouakchott on Wednesday [18 November].

Ceremony Marks Restoration of Ties With Egypt

AB191138 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Henceforth, the Egyptian flag will fly above the Egyptian Embassy in Mauritania as a result of the restoration of bilateral relations on Tuesday, 17 November. During a ceremony organized on this occasion yesterday morning, Egyptian Ambassador Ahmad 'Abd al-Majid expressed satisfaction with the event, which, he said, is part of the Arab countries' desire to strengthen their unity. Also present at the ceremony were Embassy personnel and the entire Egyptian community in Nouakchott.

Sudan

Al-Mirghani on Kurmuk Attack, Refugees

JN192100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Nov (SUNA)—State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani has asserted that not a single inch of Sudanese territory will be forfeited and that there can be no infringement upon Sudan's sovereignty. Al-Mirghani declared his absolute support for the Armed Forces, which are fighting fierce battles in defense of the homeland.

Addressing officers, NCO's, and enlisted men of the 2d Infantry Division in Al-Damazin, in the central region, Al-Mirghani affirmed that history will record the brave stand of the Armed Forces in repulsing aggression and defending the homeland.

Lieutenant General 'Abd al-'Azim Siddiq, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, said the battle for Kurmuk was not an encounter between individual soldiers but rather an artillery battle. He added that preparations are under way to retake Kurmuk.

The delegation led by Ahmad al-Mirghani inspected the camps housing refugees from Kurmuk. Delegation members spoke with them and assured them that the Armed Forces will return them to their homes.

An official delegation led by State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani visited Al-Damazin today and then returned to Khartoum.

Al-Mahdi, Minister on Egypt Pact

JN191743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1723 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19, SUNA—Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said that the Sudanese Armed Forces are capable of re-capturing the border town of Kurmuk without the enforcement of the Sudanese-Egyptian military defence pact.

Al-Mahdi said in a statement here today (Thursday) that the Armed Forces are in no need of any foreign support in their endeavour to retake Kurmuk and, said that the Sudanese-Egyptian military defence pact is no longer existent.

Meanwhile, minister of health and, member of the pro-Egyptian National Unionist Party (NUP) Dr Husayn Abu Salih said he personally believes that Sudan had faced a flagrant foreign aggression and that "we should make use of the joint defence pact to repel the aggression." And friends should express their solidarity with Sudan in this period, Dr Abu Salih said.

Cabinet Discusses Border Attack

JN192119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Nov (SUNA)—The Council of Ministers held its periodic session under Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today.

The council was comprehensively enlightened by the ministerial committee that has visited the Kurmuk area. The committee reported its results concerning the general situation in the area. The committee also reviewed the intensive measures and the urgent and emergency preparations that have been made and continue to be made by the authorities to provide relief and shelter for citizens negatively affected by the Ethiopian aggression against the town of Kurmuk. The council was also briefed on the preparations of the Armed Forces for protecting the homeland.

The council directed that all official and popular efforts should be made to provide shelter and relief services to the citizens of the area and to support the government's efforts to recapture the city and defeat the aggression.

The council additionally listened to a report submitted by the minister of energy and mining on his visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. The minister also reviewed the results achieved for developing bilateral cooperation and joint action in the following sectors: procuring the country's petroleum product requirements, bilateral technical cooperation, and establishing a joint company for marketing oil within the framework of the agreement already signed by the two fraternal states. The council decided to approve the agreement in principle.

Cubans, Ethiopians Said Involved

JN191243 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1024 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Nov (SUNA)—Rebel elements captured by the Armed Forces in the town of Kurmuk, located south of the Blue Nile, have revealed information confirming the participation of Ethiopian and Cuban forces in the recent attack on this town.

The newspaper *Al-Ushu'* reported today that these elements, who were captured after being sent to Kurmuk prior to the operations to carry out sabotage to hamper the Armed Forces' defense of the town, said that preparations for the attack took place a long time ago. This was done by transporting battalions of rebel forces by Ethiopian aircraft to the Ausossa [name as received] region. Later they were transported by Ethiopian trucks to the Doal [name as received] and Khawr al-Gana regions, which were emptied of citizens in preparation for the shelling of Kurmuk.

The newspaper explained the captured rebels claimed that all the guns that shelled Kurmuk were Ethiopian and that Ethiopian soldiers were directing the artillery fire. They also revealed that the attack on Kurmuk was carried out by 15,000 soldiers divided into five battalions—three composed of the outlaws, one Ethiopian, and the last Cuban, which was commanded by an officer with the rank of major general.

On the other hand, *Al-Ushu'* reported that the Armed Forces killed roughly 1,000 outlaws during their first attack on Kurmuk and during its evacuation. Four members of the Armed Forces were martyred while repelling the attack.

Classes Suspended at Khartoum University

JN191518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Nov (SUNA)—After consulting with the Deans Committee, the president of Khartoum University today decided to suspend classes at the university, effective today, until further notice. This action was taken to protect the lives of students, secure their safety, and protect university property.

The president's statement said that incidents caused by a group of students have impeded administrative and academic work. The statement added that this impediment was created following the occupation of the president's office, the deputy president's office, the student affairs deanery, and the whole university campus. These actions made the continuation of classes impossible.

The incidents, which escalated last week, were triggered when the university's students union submitted a memorandum to the university president demanding the abolition of the regulations issued in 1973 governing student conduct. The student memorandum also called

for an end to administrative chaos at the university. The situation exploded when the university president implemented the disputed regulations by invoking them to ban a student from classes for 2 years for insulting the dean of the law school in October.

SPLA Scraps Old Ranks, Introduces Others
EA192130 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] The SPLA Military High Command has issued an Order No 21 abolishing all ranks from the rank of major, lieutenant colonel, brigadier, major general, and upwards as those ranks smell of the old Sudan and contradict Paragraph 12 of the SPLM manifesto. This revolutionary measure was taken unanimously by the permanent members of SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command in order to bridge and correct the disparities in ranks and to avoid the mistakes of the Anyanya-I, as contained in Paragraph 12 of the SPLM manifesto, and to qualitatively move away from the character of the Army of the old Sudan.

With effect from the 16 May 1987, the new system of SPLA officers ranks is made up of only five different grades plus that of the commander in chief. All ranks from lieutenant up to captain remain as before with the same seniority and the same date of promotion as in the old general list. Academic qualifications such as doctor, engineer, etc., etc. usually written after ranks of all of the old Sudan will be omitted as these are not relevant to the military rank.

All members of the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command, both permanent and alternate, are appointed to the rank of commander, all with effect from the 16 May 1987, and their seniority remains as before in the general list of the old ranks. All officers who had the ranks of major, as of 16 May 1987 are all appointed to the rank of alternate commander with effect from the same date, 16 May, 1987, and their seniority within this new rank will remain as in the general list of the old rank.

Currency Showing Numayri To Become 'Illegal'
JN191509 Khartoum SUNA in English 1008 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum Nov. 19 (SUNA)—The Sudanese currency that carries deposed Numayri's picture would be withdrawn from circulation as of the 1st of next January, announced the Bank of Sudan yesterday. A statement by the bank noted that the currency in question would become illegal as of the 1st of January 1988.

The statement said the replacement of the currency would continue up to the 31st of December 1987.

Tunisia

Ex-Ministers' Plot To Kill Ben Ali Denied
NC191812 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Tunis, Nov 19 (AFP)—Tunisian Information Minister Abdelwahab Abdallah formally denied Thursday that ministers in the government of former President Habib Bourguiba had plotted to assassinate Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who took over as head of state last Saturday.

The weekly *Tunis Hebdo* reported Monday that a plot was hatched by five men, including former Education Minister Mohamed Sayah, because Mr. Ben Ali, the then prime minister, had refused to "apply the obsessive orders of Bourguiba" to carry out further purges of Islamic fundamentalists.

Mr. Ben Ali took over from the 84-year-old president-for-life on the grounds that he was senile and no longer capable of holding office. Mr. Bourguiba, who has held sway since Tunisia became independent from France since 1956, was examined and certified by six doctors.

Mr. Abdallah also said there would be no political trials following the coup and that the detained former education minister would soon be placed instead under house arrest.

Three other former top officials are also still detained, reliable sources said. These are former Housing and Transport Minister Mansour Skhiri, former head of the President's Office Mahmoud Ben Hassine and Tunis Air Chairman Hedi Attia.

MTI Leader on Support for New Leadership
PM191608 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 16 Nov 87 p 15

[Telephone interview with Abdelfattah Mourou, Islamic Tendency Movement [MTI] general secretary, by Dominique Lagarde in London; date not given]

[Text] *Le Quotidien*: On Saturday, 7 November, you issued a communique in which you adopted a very favorable position toward the new Tunisian leaders. Why is this?

Abdelfattah Mourou: Tunisia had been under the yoke of Bourguiba for 30 years. Everyone was waiting for the time when things would change. That time has come with these new leaders and this is why we adopted a favorable position.

Le Quotidien: What do you want the new leaders to do first?

Abdelfattah Mourou: We want them to put us on the right road to true democracy. We hope that the recent verdicts (passed on fundamentalists—*Le Quotidien de*

Paris editor's note) will be quashed, and we want a general amnesty and national dialogue involving all Tunisians without exception, whether from the Islamic movement or other groups.

Le Quotidien: Hedi Baccouche, the new prime minister, said that all Tunisians would be free to form political parties as long as they respected rules which will shortly be laid down in a law on political parties. What will you do if, among other things, that law forbids parties to make any reference to Islam or to question "modern Tunisia's progressive achievements," including the code on the status of the individual?

Abdelfattah Mourou: As for the bill on political parties, we are first asking to be allowed to participate in the talks and to express our view, together with the other political parties, before the law is promulgated.

Second, we have nothing against the achievements of the Tunisian Republic. We accept the republican regime and its institutions. We think that the code concerning the status of the individual is a step forward and we are not asking for its revision. We simply stated that it is not a sacred text.

Le Quotidien: Is the MTI likely to collapse eventually if one faction agrees to accept the rules laid down for Tunisian political life while others refuse to compromise?

Abdelfattah Mourou: Back in 1981, our party applied to become a recognized political party and therefore accepted the rules of the game. No one in our movement advocates violence. We want to act within the framework of democracy.

Le Quotidien: Hedi Baccouche has asked Tunisians living in exile, including those who have been found guilty of crimes, to return. Will you return to Tunisia?

Abdelfattah Mourou: The prime minister was referring primarily to members of the Destourian Socialist Party. These statements do not concern the MTI. We are waiting for a statement which relates specifically to our members who have been sentenced and which gives a more general indication of the government's political attitude toward us.

President Ben Ali Receives Algerian Envoy
LD181926 Algiers APS in English 1355 GMT
18 Nov 87

[Text] Tunis, 18/11/87 (APS)—President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali audienced today here Dr Messaoud Ait Chalal, CC [Central Committee] member, Algeria's ambassador to Tunis. At the end of talks with the Tunisian head of state, the Algerian ambassador made the following declaration:

"I have the honour to be audienced by the head of state, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. I reviewed to him on behalf of the Algerian Government our warm congratulations and our most sincere vows of full success in his high mission as well as our wishes of progress and prosperity for the Tunisian brother people".

"In this occasion, we hailed the privileged relations existing between Algeria and Tunisia and the particular quality of cooperation existing these last years between our two countries in the frame of the concord and fraternity treaty".

"We have reaffirmed our joint will to reinforce this cooperation in all fields in the high interest of our two countries, to heighten the fraternity and friendship ties which link our two peoples and to carry on our efforts for the edification of the Great Maghreb".

Western Sahara

Communique Reports 350 Moroccan Casualties
LD200957 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
0630 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] The Moroccan Royal Forces suffered important human and material losses at a military level in Oum Dreiga the day before yesterday. A communique issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information announced yesterday that a fierce attack was carried out by the Saharan People's Liberation Army against the Moroccan forces in Oum Dreiga. The attack resulted in the killing and wounding of 350 Moroccan soldiers.

The same communique pointed out that the Saharan forces besieged the Moroccan forces in a 10 square km area, occupied the 3 support points, and routed the Moroccan support forces. They captured 26 Moroccan servicemen, among whom was an officer—Lieutenant Melal Ali, commander of the 1st Rapid Intervention Battalion. The communique added that the Saharan People's Liberation Forces destroyed and captured important quantities of ammunition and weaponry.

Polisario 'Ready' To Cooperate With UN
LD192229 Algiers APS in Arabic 1450 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Algiers, 19 Nov (APS)—The UN technical mission entrusted with gathering the necessary information and data for implementing the peace plan of the OAU and the United Nations is due in El-Aaiun on Friday, according to the official spokesman of UN Secretary General Peres de Cuellar. [passage omitted]

Bachir Mustapha Scyyed, a member of the Polisario Executive Committee, feels that priority cannot be given to technical aspects and formalities at the expense of basic problems such as the full implementation of the OAU and UN resolutions concerning the Western Sahara.

The high-ranking Saharan official said that the formation of this technical committee took place only after the failure of indirect talks between the Polisario and Morocco at the initiative of the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general. The operation aims at preparing public opinion, as well as the Moroccan Government, for the inevitable independence of the Saharan people and the return of peace to the region.

But as Bachir Mustapha Seyyed has affirmed, Morocco, which had agreed to direct negotiations with the Polisario, aborted the good-offices of the OAU and the United Nations in order to gain time and save itself from diplomatic isolation, to consolidate its military presence in the Western Sahara and to try to give its occupation of this land a semblance of legality through a mutilated

plebiscite if necessary in order, as the Moroccan king himself pointed out, to affirm the imperialist colonial presence in the Western Sahara.

Anyway, the Saharans are ready to cooperate with the United Nations in finding a final peaceful settlement for the conflict between Morocco and the SDAR, while they are confident that the best means for attaining this objective lies in the conclusion of a political agreement through a process of direct negotiations. Such a political agreement will help to deal with the consequences of peace and to establish future relations of understanding between the SDAR and the Moroccan Government.

It is noteworthy in this regard that all regional feuds and even major colonialist issues have been solved through negotiations. Rabat should follow such a course, particularly as Morocco's allies have proposed holding direct negotiations in Nicaragua and South Africa.

Bahrain

Prime Minister on Western, Soviet Aims in Gulf *PM181555 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 7 Nov 87 p 12*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah by Bari'ah 'Alam Al-Din in Manama; date not given]

[Excerpts] Al-Din: Your Highness Prime Minister, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil recently visited the region, including Bahrain. Could you kindly tell me about the nature of the visit and whether mediation with Syria or the formation of an Arab military force were discussed?

Al Khalifah: In fact, our relations with our Lebanese brothers and the Lebanese president are strong. President al-Jumayyil's visit concerned coordination prior to the Arab summit conference. The Lebanese president wanted to be certain that everyone was familiar with developments affecting the Lebanese question and the best choices available for resolving the Lebanese crisis. However, President al-Jumayyil did not request mediation with Syria or anything of that kind. We appreciate the efforts of President al-Jumayyil to establish peace in his country. We wish him success and hope that peace will be restored in all parts of Lebanon. We also hope the Lebanese brothers will be able to revive their economy and proceed on the road to development, and thus advance. [passage omitted]

Al-Din: Do you think that the West is at all serious about confronting present developments in the region?

Al Khalifah: We believe that the West, and particularly the United States, is indeed serious about dealing with the dangerous developments now facing the region. If these are allowed to continue, they will threaten the economic influence of the Arab region on the world. As is well known, there are mutual interests between inhabitants of the region and the West. Therefore, the West should participate in backing efforts now being undertaken by the Gulf states to end the war and to maintain stability in the Gulf. This will then safeguard the freedom of international navigation.

Yes, we see that there is a sober attitude about this. We hope that the West will back this seriousness with political stands to attain, through the Western military presence in the region, the fundamental objective of this presence: preventing the war from expanding and also establishing peace. Otherwise, the presence of these Western forces will result in adverse consequences.

Al-Din: Considering the size of these international military forces [in the Gulf], what influence do you think their presence will have on efforts aimed at ending the fighting?

Al Khalifah: The war is destroying both parties. It will never produce any benefits worth mentioning, even for a party that believes it has won this conflict. The Iraq-Iran war has been destroying the economies of both countries and has had a great impact on the economies of the Gulf states. The effects of this struggle are no longer confined to Iraq and Iran. We hope that Iran, like Iraq, will respond to the calls for peace and the will of the international community by ending hostilities to resolve differences between the two states peacefully.

Al-Din: What do you think about the Soviet plan to safeguard navigation in the Gulf waters by replacing U.S. and European fleets with a joint international force?

Al Khalifah: I believe that the forces already present are more numerous than the region requires. We hope that these fleets will be able to achieve the objective of their presence. Therefore, I do not lean toward supporting the idea of forming other forces in the region.

Al-Din: What is the impact of the Gulf war on Bahrain's economy?

Al Khalifah: As I have stated earlier, the Gulf war has affected the economies of the entire region, including that of Bahrain. The war has especially had an impact on the world economy: For instance, oil is flowing but its price is unstable. The war has also affected the world stock market. It was appropriate for the West to realize and anticipate that undermining stability in the Gulf region would expand the conflict's effects on the economic and industrial lifelines of the West. Therefore, the West had no choice but to work to prevent a deteriorating situation in the Gulf, to guarantee stability for its interests.

Al-Din: Do you share the concern expressed by those who fear a third world war could break out in the Gulf region?

Al Khalifah: There has been much concern over the possibilities expected as a result of the Gulf war. However, I do not believe there will be a third world war in the Gulf region. I believe there is some type of understanding between the two superpowers on the nature of the problem in the region. Both are aware of each other's size and intentions, as well as their capabilities and maneuvers. This understanding will prevent a world war, possibly nuclear in nature, from erupting in the region. [passage omitted]

Al-Din: What is your view of the present proposal concerning the need for Egypt's return to the Arab fold?

Al Khalifah: I personally have not boycotted Egypt. I declared my position on this matter right from the start: namely, that there should be deliberations before an Arab decision was taken on breaking relations with Egypt. I have never supported the idea of the Arab

nation excluding Egypt or of Egypt keeping its distance from the Arab nation. Egypt's return to the Arab fold has become an urgent necessity. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Talks Continue With YAR Oil Minister

Received by Al-Bid

EA191502 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Excerpt] This evening, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received Brother Ahmad 'Ali al-Muhani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources in the northern part of the homeland.

During their meeting, Brother al-Muhani conveyed a verbal message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid. The message concerned coordination on issues involving the two parts of the homeland, especially reinforcing the unity drive links between the two parts. The secretary general reiterated the readiness of the leadership in the southern part to continue developing and reinforcing the drive for social, economic, and political unity between the two parts.

The meeting was attended by Brother Salih Abu Bakr bin Husaynun, member of the Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of energy and minerals; Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for union affairs; and Dr Salih Muhsin, member of the Central Committee and director of the Office of the Secretary General.

Brother Ahmad 'Ali al-Muhani arrived in Aden this morning leading a delegation from the northern part of the homeland. [passage omitted]

Meets With Counterpart

EA192305 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Brother Salih Abu Bakr bin Husaynun, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and minerals, this morning received Brother Ahmad 'Ali Muhani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources in the northern part of the homeland. They discussed prospects for brotherly cooperation between the two parts in the oil and gas sectors, as well as ways of developing and strengthening cooperation to benefit the Yemeni people and their hopes for unity and progress.

The meeting was attended by a number of officials from the energy and petroleum ministries of the two parts of Yemen.

Council of Ministers Reviews Cotton Growing

EA181856 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held its regular meeting this morning. It was chaired by Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the [YSP] Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. After reviewing resolutions and orders from its previous session, the council discussed a number of reports and issues on its agenda.

The council reviewed a study of cotton growing results submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as agrarian reform. While discussing the study, the council reviewed the economic importance of cotton and its development in acreage and yield over the period 1975-85. The ministers also considered the problems cotton growing conditions cause for cultivation, their negative impact, and their economic, technical, and social factors; their impact on the productivity and development of cotton growing; and the production costs for long- and medium-fiber cotton.

Due to cotton's high cost of production and its economic importance as a crop for imports and manufacturing, the Council of Ministers decided to increase the purchase price for long- and medium-fiber cotton, according to the different grades. This is conditional on the balance of the previous and new prices being submitted as a support to the price balance fund. To link the pricing decision with all the other factors, the council tasked the minister of agriculture and agrarian reform with drawing up a timetable for implementing action. This effort is to develop and improve cotton production, as elaborated in the Ministry of Agriculture and agrarian reforms study. The ministers also appointed several relevant sectors to carry out a comprehensive and accurate study of standard costs of cotton production, weaving, and marketing. This will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

The council discussed and approved a report concerning the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan, covering 1986-90, for economic and social development. This study praised the efforts of workers of Democratic Yemen in achieving the 1986 plan objectives. The ministers urged all workers to be double this (?pace) to attain higher rates in fulfilling the remainder of the plan.

It also highly rated efforts of the central statistical body in preparing a report to the council.

The Council of Ministers discussed a report on the work of the central body for aid in kind. The ministers additionally took a number of measures to support it and

improve its work. The council then stressed the importance of coordinating its activities with those of ministries and other central and local bodies.

The ministers approved a protocol for the year 1987-88 on cooperation in physical training and youth sports between the Higher Sports Council in Yemen and the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. It was signed in Algeria last June. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers also reviewed a report on the part the PDRY delegation played in the eighth session of the Arab Industrial Development Organization in Algeria. This delegation was headed by the brother minister of industry, trade, and supply. The council expressed its appreciation for the results of this visit.

The council also discussed a number of other issues.

Saudi Arabia

FRG Foreign Minister Genscher Begins Visit

Meets Counterpart; Opens Embassy

LD161821 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT
16 Nov 87

[Text] Riyadh (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher began a 5-day visit to the Middle East today. The Gulf war will be the central issue of his visit. Genscher met with Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal at Riyadh airport for a first round of talks.

The concerns of the Saudis will probably be clearly expressed tomorrow, when it has been arranged for Genscher to be received by King Fahd. The Federal foreign minister also intends to discuss a treaty on cooperation between the EEC and the six GCC states while in Riyadh.

On Wednesday, the Federal foreign minister will continue his tour of the Middle East with a visit to Baghdad. He will end his fact-finding tour on Thursday and Friday in the Jordanian capital of Amman.

Today in Riyadh, Genscher opened the first FRG Embassy ever built in the Saudi capital. The new structure became necessary when over the last few years, all foreign embassies were transferred from the port city of Jeddah to Riyadh, where a diplomatic area was placed at their disposal.

Signs Cultural Agreement

LD171641 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT
17 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Riyadh (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud ibn al-Faysal have signed a cultural framework agreement at the start of the Federal minister's political

talks in Saudi Arabia. The prince and Genscher agreed on further, intensive German-Saudi consultations. These will be continued in Bonn in the spring of 1988, during a visit by Prince al-Faysal. [passage omitted]

Genscher and Prince al-Faysal completely agreed on their assessment of the Arab summit in Amman. The Saudi foreign minister emphatically described this conference as a "historic event". [passage omitted]

Received by Crown Prince

LD181210 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1111 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 18 Nov (SPA)—His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German vice chancellor and foreign minister, and his accompanying delegation. He met with them this afternoon at his office in the National Guard Headquarters. The West German guests are currently visiting the Kingdom. [passage omitted]

Speaks With Counterpart

LD181859 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2215 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 17 Nov (SPA)—His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, hosted a dinner this evening at the Foreign Ministry in honor of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his accompanying delegation.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal delivered a speech at the dinner in which he welcomed the FRG foreign minister and the members of his delegation. He wished them all a good stay in the Kingdom. His highness said: There is no doubt that the meetings of Your Excellency with Saudi officials will lead to clear and joint stands on various subjects and issues interesting our two countries. This will be for the benefit and good of both countries. I am also convinced that the visit of Your Excellency to the Kingdom will further strengthen the strong relations between our two countries and peoples. [passage omitted]

I take advantage of this opportunity to welcome the important step we took this morning by signing the minutes of the cultural agreement between our two countries. This is likely to add a fresh and important dimension to the strong ties between us at all levels.

His highness praised the effective role the FRG played in the international arena by stating: We welcome this situation and look forward—particularly with the FRG becoming a member of the Security Council—to seeing the FRG act in this context with its usual positive, serious, and objective spirit. The FRG gives international issues, particularly the question of the Iraq-Iran war currently facing the Security Council, the importance and care they merit.

His highness further declared: As far as this issue is concerned, there are two historical facts of extreme importance. First, there is the historical Resolution No 598 taken by the Security Council concerning the Iraq-Iran war. This is considered to be a historical resolution on the basis of the UN Charter. On the other hand, it is also regarded as a historical resolution due to the current membership of the Security Council. There is no doubt that the membership of the FRG, Italy, and Japan on the Security Council, in addition to the permanent members, is an important historical dimension that must not be overlooked.

He added that another historic event in this respect is the Arab summit conference recently held in Amman. This conference reached definite resolutions on all aspects of the Iraq-Iran conflict, including the war itself and security in the Gulf region. This particularly applies to support for Security Council Resolution No 598 and for the efforts being made to implement it.

His excellency the foreign minister confirmed that the coincidence of these two events puts great responsibility on the United Nations and particularly the Security Council. These require it to take a firm and decisive stand to secure the adoption of measures that help implement this resolution. It also calls on the Security Council to immediately pass a motion to implement Resolution No 598. This document specifies the imposition of sanctions against any side that does not implement the resolution, in accordance with the UN Charter. The foreign minister pointed out that the need for the Security Council and the secretary general to hasten to carry out their duties is the fact that time is now running out for a peaceful solution. This is especially true in light of Iran's serious escalation of the conflict and Tehran's declaration of its intention to carry out a large-scale attack against Iraq. This is also in addition to Iran's repeated obstruction of international shipping and of vessels traveling to and from countries not a party to the conflict.

This escalation by Iran and developments in recent months indicate the negative consequences of this intransigence and what this lack of respect for international charters and resolution can ultimately lead to.

His royal highness continued that at a time when we again declare our appreciation of Iraq's attitude and its readiness to halt the war and end the conflict, in accordance with UN resolutions, we call for an end to this destructive dispute imposed on the Iraqi and the Iranian people, to preserve their interests. We call for the end of the war to preserve regional peace and stability and to preserve the vital interests of its states.

His highness the foreign minister addressed the Palestinian issue. He noted that the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination are at the

forefront of the problems preoccupying international attention. This is because of the direct effect these issues have on international peace and security. [passage omitted]

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal added: We are pleased to express our best wishes for and appreciation of the initiative adopted by Your Excellency in 1980 and your subsequent efforts to support and accelerate the talks between the EEC and GCC. As Your Excellency knows, now is the time to adopt a political resolution to define the nature and quality of the future relations between the EEC and GCC. I am completely confident that the clear and objective stance of the GCC countries, and their flexibility and readiness to accept various opinions and views, will help Your Excellency to convince your EEC colleagues to begin serious, official negotiations between the two sides. This was agreed upon in the meeting we held in Brussels on 23 June 1987.

His Highness said that the FRG's assumption of the EEC presidency on 1 January 1988, coupled with the Kingdom's undertaking of a similar responsibility within the GCC starting next month, cause us look forward to effective cooperation with Your Excellency. This cooperation will enable us to fulfill the hopes of reaching a beneficial, strong, and distinguished relationship between the GCC and EEC.

The adoption of this idea by Your Excellency and your promotion of it make me very optimistic about the possibility of signing the cooperation agreement between the two communities very soon. [passage omitted]

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher then delivered a speech in which he expressed to His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal his gratitude for and appreciation of the amicable feeling his royal highness expressed in his speech. Mr Genscher also praised the outstanding hospitality that he and his accompanying delegation had enjoyed in Saudi Arabia.

In his speech, his excellency discussed the bilateral relations between Saudi Arabia and the FRG. He described them as good and diversified, and stressed that his country attaches great importance to deepening these ties, which stretch back many years.

Mr Genscher noted the talks he held today with His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. He said that these consultations were positive due to the friendship that binds the two countries.

He also pointed out that the participation of His Highness Prince Sa'ud in the dedication of the new FRG Embassy in Riyadh's diplomatic suburb yesterday is proof of the Kingdom's feelings of friendship toward the FRG.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the commitment of his country to preserving its economic relations with the Kingdom. In this connection, he noted the meetings of the Saudi-FRG joint committee that were held last October.

His excellency the FRG foreign minister explained that as a result of the talks he held with his excellency the Saudi foreign minister, cooperation between his country and the Kingdom in the scientific, technical, and cultural sectors will achieve further results. He stressed that cultural cooperation had attained very positive results through direct cooperation between Saudi and German universities, and through joint research projects. The FRG minister pointed out that a bilateral cultural cooperation agreement was also initiated today.

His excellency the FRG minister reviewed the Iraq-Iran war and expressed his strong anxiety over this conflict's continuation and its recent grave escalation. This expansion threatens regional security and stability and free navigation in waters of the Arabian Gulf.

He expressed the hopes of his country for ending this bloody war on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 598. The FRG minister described it as a resolution of historic dimension. He stressed the need to completely apply all elements of this document according to the schedule for implementation prepared by the UN secretary general.

Mr Genscher expressed his country's readiness to participate in consecrating the peaceful solution of the Iraq-Iran war.

The FRG foreign minister praised the Saudi role in preserving the security and stability of this very important region. He described this role as a prominent one.

Mr Genscher pointed out that his country's concentration on settling the Iraq-Iran dispute does not lessen its continuing interest in establishing a peaceful settlement for the Middle East region.

His excellency then referred to the Fes summit of 1982 and praised the prominent part the custodian of the two holy mosques played in achieving its results. Mr Genscher also pointed out that the Arab League, at the level of the heads of states and governments, has again underlined its stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict through the Arab peace proposals ratified at that summit.

He expressed his country's satisfaction with the constructive result of the extraordinary summit in Amman and stated that this conference has clearly consecrated Arab solidarity.

The FRG foreign minister referred to the international Middle East peace conference by saying: We cannot conceive of an alternative to this international conference.

He noted that his country, which will preside over the EEC at the beginning of 1988, will work, through cooperation with Saudi Arabia—which will shoulder similar duties within the framework of the GCC—to accelerate negotiations between the EEC and GCC. These talks will express the desire of both countries to create distinguished relations based on equality. [passage omitted]

Press Praises Results of Amman Consultations

Unity 'Beyond' Summit Urged

PM171415 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 13 Nov 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Era of Arab Accord"]

[Text] Anticipation of the results of the Amman Arab summit ranged from long boycotts between most of the Arab states to a shouldering of the historic responsibilities and duties requiring concessions by everyone to benefit pan-Arab interests. The historic decision to place the mission above all other considerations came as a fulfillment of the wishes of the Arab people. This heralded a new era. Before this, the sweeping currents and the disregard for the Arab wishes, entity, and existence reflected a phase of imbalance that gave Israel and Iran control of the region. It also enabled them to plot and undermine all [Arab] forces in accordance with an international conspiracy to make the [Arab] countries a center of friction and conflict.

While the conference succeeded in its frank deliberations and in bravely tackling the situation, without making concessions to any foreign side or state, it was the emphasis on the Iraq-Iran war that unmasked Iran's real face. This took place while Tehran chose to strike residential areas in Baghdad as some sort of defiance or warning. The enemy radio at the same time announced that the Iranian and Israeli Embassies in Tel Aviv and Tehran would be opened and that ambassadors would be exchanged between them in a matter of days. This is why the principle of Arab solidarity is the real earthquake that will shake these two regimes that are hostile to the Arab nation.

There was no disagreement as to the timing, nor was there anything left to conceal. Everything was prepared in advance. However, what is even more important is that the Israel-Iran axis, which existed in the days of the shah, has become more defiant under the Khomeyni regime. This is the regime that claims to be seeking to liberate Jerusalem and to spread Islam in all continents of the world. Not even the simplest principles of Islam accept this kind of contradiction. We must therefore understand the alliance and solidarity of these two enemies who want the Arab world to be a region of conflicts and wars. This is one of their objectives and a part of their ideologies, which can no longer be denied in the face of the clear facts.

The Arab nation has been engaged in a historic struggle against Western influence, which planted Israel in Palestinian Arab land. Then came Iran and its attempt to implement its plan to control more Arab territory and perhaps produce a Khomeyni declaration—similar to the Balfour Declaration—of an Iranian state stretching from the Gulf to the ocean. One should not simply ridicule this dream, for it is an actual Iranian objective, driven as Tehran is by illusions of becoming a historic superpower.

Some years ago there was unanimous agreement on the Fes Arab peace plan as a basis for unifying Arab stands and actions. In Amman, the conference of "accord and agreement" was a splendid achievement. However, we are looking beyond it to such matters as economic integration, an Arab defense plan, and a unified foreign policy. These are elements of Arab strength, challenge, and vast Arab planning that will lift us from the state of humiliation to the level of world powers. These are our aspirations in the era of Arab accord.

Summit 'Fulfilled' Promise

PM181521 Jeddah SAUDI GAZETTE In English
13 Nov 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Harmony at Summit"]

[Text] One great achievement of the Amman summit is reconciliation between Iraq and Syria and a meeting between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad. If Arab unity was the theme of the conference, the summit has surely succeeded in achieving that goal. Now the Arab leaders are duty-bound to consolidate that gain so that the Arab interests are served better.

The leaders who helped to bring about this rapprochement deserve appreciation of their efforts and concern for solidarity. They include HRH Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who represented the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd, King Husayn, the host and chairman of the summit; UAE President Shaykh Zayid and others. Equally commendable is the realization of the importance of solidarity at this critical juncture by such leaders as Presidents al-Asad, Saddam Husayn and Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon.

Although the summit did not take a decision on Egypt's return to the Arab League, yet it left the way open for individual countries to re-establish diplomatic relations with Cairo "in accordance with their constitutions and laws".

However, the more significant achievement is that the final resolution said the Arab leaders had agreed unanimously to overcome their differences. In his press conference after the concluding session, King Husayn underlined this fact that the conference succeeded in removing estrangement between some Arab leaders. "The Arab nation has emerged with one voice, one stand, one goal

and every inch of its land is dear to the entire nation". The resolution also emphasized their "determination to protect Arab national security, sovereignty and land".

The main political issue before the summit was the Gulf war and the communique has expressed Arab leaders' "anxiety at the continuation of the war and voiced their indignation at the Iranian regime's intransigence, provocations and threats to the Arab Gulf states". It appealed to the international community to shoulder its responsibilities and exert active efforts and adopt measures adequate to make the Iranian regime respond to the calls for peace.

The message is clear. It is the international community which had passed the UN Resolution 598 and several other resolutions at the Security Council and the General Assembly urging both Iraq and Iran to stop fighting, and it is its responsibility to adhere to what it preaches. In the meantime, the summit rightly expressed solidarity with and support for Kuwait and other Gulf states threatened by Iranian aggression, and approved of the measures taken by the Government of Saudi Arabia to protect the Holy Places and facilitate haj in an atmosphere of peace and security.

The Arab-Israeli conflict placed on the agenda after some members felt that it was difficult for any Arab summit to go without discussing it. On this issue, the summit "reviewed developments" at Arab and international levels and endorsed the call for an international peace conference with the PLO attending it as full member.

A three-day meeting faced with a host of problems should not be expected to resolve all problems. As far as it removed difficulties and found understanding and agreement, it has fulfilled its promise. Now, by maintaining that understanding Arab interests can be served.

Yemen Arab Republic

President Disusses PDRY, Arab Ties

JN192029 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Nov 87

["Text" of interview with President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by *Dunya al-'Arab*, published in its "latest issue"; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Question: What is your relationship as a leader with the existing authority in Aden and the legitimate leadership of South Yemen? Some Western newspapers reported that your relations with the existing authority in Aden were about to be or had ruptured. This report suddenly disappeared, to be replaced by another claiming that a plan is being prepared to unite the two parts of Yemen. How can this be interpreted? What is the truth about your personal and

official efforts to make the national reconciliation a success? And will you help support [former PDRY] President 'Ali Nasir if he employs the military option?

Answer: Relations between the two parts of the homeland are normal. Efforts to restore Yemeni unity are not new. Ceaseless efforts have been undertaken to achieve this noble national objective. These efforts were crowned by the preparation of a draft constitution for a unified state. This draft constitution is waiting to be referred to legislative channels for approval. As for national reconciliation, we are making the greatest efforts with our brothers in the southern part of the homeland to prevent a recurrence of the regrettable January incidents.

Question: It has been noted that the issue of refugees from Aden is exacerbated every day. This has negative effects on the development plans in Sanaa. What are you doing to ease economic and social pressures? Are there Arab and international contributions to save what can be saved? Also, how do you view these contributions, if they exist?

Answer: Our development is proceeding as planned. Praise be to God, with our intrinsic abilities and the awareness of the people, we managed to confront all economic pressures and to overcome all difficulties. [passage omitted]

Question: How did Yemen contribute to tackling the Lebanese ordeal, which has now lasted 12 years? What is your stand on the Iraq-Iran war and raising the issue of Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation? Would you comment on the YAR's thoughts on these matters?

Answer: Regardless of the contributions by ourselves and our brothers toward contending with the Lebanese tragedy, the solution remains in the hands of the Lebanese themselves. If they manage to agree on one solution to end this sad situation, Arab efforts can play a great role in overcoming the difficulties. Our stand on the destructive Iraq-Iran war is constant and clear. We oppose war as a means of solving differences and disputes. Therefore, we supported the response of brotherly Iraq to all efforts and resolutions aimed at ending this conflict and negotiating to end differences and disputes peacefully. We also called on and reiterate the call for Iranian officials to respond to sincere peace efforts instead of trying to expand the scope of this losing war. We support all efforts to end any differences between the brothers, for we are confident that Arab solidarity is the only way to oppose all plots and dangers.

Question: Syrian-Yemeni relations are sometimes subject to suspect media clamor. This clamor then soon disappears as a result of your wisdom. Would you discuss Yemen's ties with Syria?

Answer: Yemeni-Syrian relations are close brotherly ties that are absolutely immune to suspect effects. These relations, like ours with the brotherly Arab countries, are characterized by honesty, clarity, and common vision vis-a-vis many Arab issues. Moreover, cooperation between the two fraternal countries is growing continuously and prospering. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Visit by FRG's Genscher

Received by Ramadan

JN191311 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1212 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Nov (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, and his delegation.

During the meeting they reviewed relations between Iraq and the FRG and discussed ways to promote economic and trade cooperation between the two countries as well as to expand FRG companies' work in implementing development projects in Iraq. Ramadan also reviewed the economic situation in Iraq, pointing out it is improving through implementing oil projects, increasing financial revenues, and implementing agricultural and industrial projects which have export potential.

Taha Yasin Ramadan asserted that Iraq's economic future will witness genuine prosperity. He voiced the Iraqi leadership's pride in the wide economic relations between Iraq and world countries.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed his appreciation for the efforts to enhance economic development in Iraq. He stressed his country's eagerness to expand cooperation with Iraq and emphasized FRG companies' desire to contribute to the implementation of several development projects in Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan and Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the meetings of the joint Iraqi-FRG committee held in Bonn this week. They asserted these results laid new bases in the march of economic and trade cooperation between Iraq and the FRG.

More on Meeting With President

LD191400 Hamburg DPA in German 1241 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Baghdad (DPA)—Iraqi President Saddam Husayn today pardoned Federal Press Office employee Jacob Petruss, with immediate effect, in the presence of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Delegation circles view Petruss' pardon as a sign of Iraq's great interest in improving relations. Petruss was arrested in 1981 while on an official visit to Iraq, whose citizenship he possesses as well as his German citizenship. A year later he was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for espionage.

Genscher, who was received by Saddam Husayn for a 1-hour exchange of views, also expressed his regret for the death of German engineer Juergen Friedrichs (49) who was killed Tuesday in an Iraqi air attack on Iran's

Bushehr power station. Iranian claims of a "Chernobyl-like catastrophe" were rejected by Iraqi officials as completely without foundation.

Genscher's talks with the Iraqi leadership focused on implementing UN Resolution No 598 on a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. Any escalation in violence must be avoided in the current phase of intensive efforts, the federal foreign minister emphasized. Largely in agreement with the Iraqi position and also with the views of Saudi Arabia, which the federal foreign minister visited earlier, Genscher emphasized in detail the significance of the unity of all members of the Security Council for the implementation of the resolution. [passage omitted]

Before his return to Bonn this evening, Genscher intends to fly to Amman to brief himself there about the course of the Arab summit meeting.

Describes Talks as 'Fruitful'

JN191534 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 19 Nov (INA)—Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, has affirmed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598 as it was issued on 20 July without changes or amendments. In a statement to INA, Genscher expressed his hope that unity on the resolution, which exists in the Security Council, will be maintained, particularly with regard to the five permanent members of the Security Council. He described the results of his talks with Iraqi officials held here today as fruitful for both sides. [passage omitted]

Leaves Baghdad 19 Nov

JN191405 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Nov (INA)—Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, left Baghdad today following a 2-day visit. The FRG foreign minister held two rounds of official talks with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on bilateral relations, the developments in the Iraq-Iran war, the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 598, and issues of common interest.

Visit Called 'Successful'

JN191641 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Nov (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the UN Security Council must now move to the stage of implementing sanctions against Iran. In a statement to INA today, 'Aziz added that Security Council members should reach the correct conclusion on the Iranian stand toward Resolution 598, calling for a comprehensive end to the Iraq-Iran war.

*Aziz described FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit [to Iraq] as successful and very useful. He added that during the visit there was an in-depth discussion of bilateral relations in the political and economic fields. He said the discussions resulted in a clearer understanding of the two countries' stands.

The FRG minister concluded his 2-day visit to Iraq today. He arrived in Amman today on a visit of several days within a tour that also included Saudi Arabia.

Talks Begin With Moroccan Party in Baghdad
JN191529 Baghdad INA in English 1320 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 19, INA—Talks between the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (ABSP) and the Moroccan Independence Party started here today at the (ABSP) National Leadership. The talks were chaired on the (ABSP) side by the Vice-Chairman of the External Relations Bureau at the ABSP's pan-Arab leadership, Mr. Adnan Dawud Salman and on the Moroccan Independence Party side by the member of the Party's Central Committee, Mr. Ahmed el-Moufadda. During the talks, relations between the two parties and coordinating their efforts to serve the joint pan-Arab issues were discussed.

The talks also covered the Iraq-Iran war and the Iranian regime's attitude in rejecting the Security Council Resolution No 598.

Opposition Party Warns Kuwait Against Arrests
NC192106 Paris AFP in English 2026 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Beirut, Nov 19 (AFP)—The outlawed Iraqi opposition party Al-Da'wah has warned the Kuwaiti Government against arresting Iraqis living in exile in the Gulf state. In a communique distributed in Beirut Thursday, Al-Da'wah charged that Kuwaiti authorities recently launched "a campaign of arrests" in which Iraqi detainees had been "savagely tortured."

Al-Da'wah, a Moslem fundamentalist group, urged the Kuwaiti authorities to refrain from "dipping their hands in the blood of our oppressed people" living in Kuwait. It called on Kuwait to "weigh the consequences of its actions before following a deadend that threatens its security and its future."

Al-Da'wah said the Kuwaiti Government was also negotiating with authorities in Baghdad on the hand-over of Iraqi detainees. In January, Al-Da'wah urged a summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Kuwait to exclude Iraq from the gathering and called on Arab and Islamic leaders to include the "extermination of the Iraqi people" on the agenda.

Bushehr Radiation Leak Affecting Food in Iran
JN191835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 19 Nov (INA)—The Iranian News Agency has quoted Reza Amrollahi, Iranian deputy prime minister and head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, as saying after a visit to the destroyed nuclear reactor in Bushehr that there is nuclear fuel in this station. He added that nuclear radiation might leak from the station similar to the radiation leak resulting from the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear reactor incident. [passage omitted on Iranian memorandums to the IAEA on incident]

The INA correspondent in Abu Dhabi quoted sources coming from Iran as saying that the nuclear radiation leaking from the Bushehr area has affected food in Iran, particularly vegetables, fruits, meat, and yogurt.

Communique No 2,922 Details Air Strikes
JN191803 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,922 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of honest, believing, brave, and generous men, our brave Armed Forces have continued their combat activities in the areas of operation. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force continued its heroic missions. Today, it achieved the following:

a. In affirmation of our firm and legitimate right to destroy the pillars of aggression and evil and also to cut off the vital oil arteries used by the vile and wicked gang ruling in Tehran for its evil purposes, our planes at 1318 [1018 GMT] simultaneously launched devastating raids on two maritime targets, one very large and the other large, near the Iranian coast, dealing them accurate and effective blows.

At 1648, our planes dealt an accurate, effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. This is the third target hunted by our brave hawks today.

Our planes carried out a series of successful raids on targets in southern Iran and on enemy assembly points and emplacements in the areas of operation.

Our aircraft flew 85 combat missions today. In these missions, our eagles inflicted heavy losses on the aggressors. After carrying out all these missions, all our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. The Iranian regime, the criminal Zionist agent, today attempted to continue its crimes against civilians. It sent forth two planes from what is left of its Air Force, which the brave Iraqis have destroyed, with the residential areas in the district of 'Aqrah as their target. The brave men of our ground defenses confronted the enemy planes and downed an F-5 inside our territory at 0822 today. The other plane fled. Blessed be the men of our ground defenses. Praise be to God for His victory

3. At 1007 today, two enemy planes attempted to penetrate our international border in the heroic IV Army Corps sector. Our valiant men of the air defense sector responsible for defending the area confronted them. They managed to down one F-5 which fell and exploded opposite our positions in no-man's-land. It is the second plane downed by our defenses today. May God bless the heroic men of our air defenses. Praise be to God for His victory.

4. In the I Army Corps northern sector, one enemy soldier was killed and three infantry positions and one single-barrel machinegun were destroyed.

5. In the Special I Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces—one 106-mm gun was destroyed, killing its crew, and one ammunition dump was blown up. In the II Army Corps central sector, one scoundrel was killed and one vehicle and one machine gun were destroyed.

6. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah inflicted the following losses on the aggressors: killing one enemy soldier; destroying two infantry positions, one observation post, and one shovel; damaging one vehicle; and exploding four ammunition dumps.

7. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, five enemy soldiers were killed and two infantry positions and one large vehicle were destroyed. In the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris, one machine gun emplacement was destroyed and its crew were killed.

8. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded the enemy units opposite them and achieved the following: killing and wounding nine scoundrels; burning and destroying seven assorted vehicles; destroying one B-10 gun, two 107-mm launchers, one mortar, two infantry positions, and one observation post; and exploding two ammunition dumps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 November 1987

'Large Maritime Target' Struck

JN201025 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0958 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Statement by military spokesman dated 20 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Air Force is pursuing its course of destroying the mainstays of aggression and of severing the oil supplies of the Iranian regime, which rejects peace and insists on exploiting its country's resources for aggression against Iraq. At 1020 [0720 GMT] today, our aircraft dealt an accurate, effective hit to a large maritime target off the Iranian coast. Our aircraft then returned safely to base, God be praised.

[Dated] 20 November 1987

Papers Warn of More 'Devastating Blows'

JN191222 Baghdad INA in English 1109 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 19, INA—Iraq would go on dealing devastating blows to the rulers of Tehran as long as they insisted on war and aggression and continued violating principles of good neighbourliness and mutual respect, two Iraqi dailies stressed today.

In a front-page article, *Al-Jumhuriyah* paper said the back-breaking blow dealt by Iraqi jets to the Iranian petrochemical complex in Bushehr last Tuesday was not only an indicator of Iraq's supremacy and might, but a new evidence that peaceful co-existence with Iraq and the Arab nation is the safest path for Iran, the paper added.

The attack on the Iranian petrochemical complex, *Al-Jumhuriyah* mentioned, foiled the most mean of Iran's pre-conceived intentions against Iraq and the Arab nation, adding that that complex was constructed to aggress not only upon Iraq but the whole Arab nation.

Commenting on the same subject, *Al-Qadisiyah*, paper of the Iraqi Armed Forces said, in a leading article published today, the Iraqi Air force by this strike, has once again proved that Iraq has the upper hand and that its striking arm could reach all targets used by Iran for aggression.

By Tuesday's attack, *Al-Qadisiyah* remarked, the Air Force of Iraq proved in an unprecedented manner that it was not only capable of reaching its targets, but of penetrating the enemy's anti-aircraft defences. Reiterating that the Zionist rulers of Iran, who were still overtaken by their ill illusions, should re-consider their calculations, *Al-Qadisiyah* stressed the Iraqi Air Force, armed with unwavering will, would go on bombing and turning into debris rackets of evil, malice and crime in Iran.

Shamir Appeals to Husayn on Direct Talks

TA191933 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by New York correspondent Ya'akov Eylon "a short time ago" in New York—recorded]

[Text] [Eylon] Mr Shamir, are you bringing any new ideas to the United States, to Washington, to the meeting with President Reagan?

[Shamir] I do not know that they are new, but I do have some ideas which we will attempt to discuss with the U.S. Administration, ideas connected with both the promotion of peace and with the problem of the immigration of Soviet Jews.

[Eylon] Could you try and describe your ideas with regard to the promotion of the peace process?

[Shamir] Naturally I could not divulge them prior to the talks in Washington, but I can say that they aim at creating opportunities for direct peace negotiations.

[Eylon] Is the idea of holding a meeting concerning the Middle East during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit still feasible? Does it still exist? Did it ever exist?

[Shamir] I am not exactly acquainted with such an idea. Perhaps we will hear it in Washington.

[Eylon] Mr Shamir, in your speech at the convention of the Jewish Federations Council in Miami, you once again intend to call upon King Husayn to enter direct negotiations. Is this proposal in any way different from your previous appeals to him?

[Shamir] As long as my appeal has not received a response, it stands, and there is no need to look for variations to it. I will tell him again that now, after the Arab summit, when it has been proved that the way of violence has achieved nothing, the only way left is that of negotiations. Therefore, I call on him as the man who organized this summit and successfully conducted it, to initiate direct negotiations which can bring about favorable results.

[Eylon] The previous direct negotiations were held with Egypt. Today it is the 10th anniversary of President al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. You abstained in the Knesset vote on the Camp David accords. Today, 10 years later, do you regret it?

[Shamir] I regret nothing I did or voted on. I said once that if I regret anything it is the things I have failed to do. Still, it is a fact that it has been 10 years since President al-Sadat's visit, a visit followed by direct negotiations

and a peace treaty which survives in spite of all the problems in our relations with Egypt. It proves that despite all the talk, no alternative to the Camp David accords has yet been found.

[Eylon] If you had to vote on the Camp David agreement now, how would you vote?

[Shamir] Perhaps in the same way, but I pointed out at the time that I was in favor of peace with Egypt. I just could not accept some of the clauses in that peace treaty. Even today I believe that under different circumstances, which I would not like to specify, we could have obtained better terms. Yet after the agreement was ratified by the Knesset, it became a fact and we should derive as much benefit from it as possible.

[Eylon] Mr Shamir, thank you very much.

Satisfaction Expressed With Irangate Report

TA191157 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
19 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Government sources in Jerusalem last night expressed satisfaction with the contents of the U.S. Congressional report on the Iran affair. Government sources said the report points to the positive elements and the high level of cooperation between Israel and the congressional committee. Israel might publicize official reactions to the report only after the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister have read it. The report was handed over to the Israeli Embassy in Washington by the U.S. Congressional committee.

There are those in Israel who believe that Israel's image, which was damaged during the affair, was rehabilitated by the report. Even the criticisms in the report are few and will not cause Israel real damage. Ya'akov Nimrodi, one of the leaders of the Israeli team that operated during the first part of the affair (together with Dr David Kimche and Al Schwimmer) until their surprise replacement by 'Amiram Nir, the prime minister's special adviser on terrorism, last night reacted to the contents of the report: "I am happy that the State of Israel came out of it favorably."

"Personally, I am not surprised by the outcome of the investigation. During all the months that my friends and I were emissaries of the Government of Israel in the Iran affair, we did all we could to assure the success of the operation while maintaining maximum secrecy. To my regret, there were hitches in the second part of the operation, after another element took over responsibility for the operation. We never had any doubt that these would be the findings of the report."

"My friends and I cooperated with the congressional committee, and through the Israeli Government we transmitted to it all the relevant material. We have

always said that we have nothing to hide. I am happy that the investigatory committee verified this. When President Reagan decided on the Iran initiative, he operated out of purely humane motives to protect U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf. Had it not been for Oliver North's and 'Amiram Nir's haste, which bordered on adventurism, and for Richard Secord's greed, and had Robert McFarlane not resigned as national security adviser, things would have been different. The public in Israel and the United States would have judged the Iran initiative in a balanced and positive light."

Editorial Views Report

TA200756 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 20 Nov 87 p 18

[Editorial: "Close to Home"]

[Text] Publication by the U.S. Congress this week of its long-awaited report on the Iran-contra affair raises in all its severity the nagging question of whether President Reagan will be effectively crippled for his last year in office. The implications are, of course, not simply domestic, but international.

The report stops short of explicitly accusing the President of willfully violating the law directing funds to the contras in defiance of legislation. But that is only because the congressional investigators found no documentary evidence for the charge. Thus, if he did not know, he should have known, they conclude.

The litany of other criticisms against Mr Reagan over the affair is by now well known, ranging from the disparity between his public pronouncements and his actions regarding Iran and dealing for hostages to the laxity of his control over his subordinates.

To the rest of the world, however, including other democratic countries, the degree of American agitation over this entire affair will remain puzzling. And that is because the venerable system of checks and balances enable Congress to exercise prerogatives in foreign policy—especially when it is dominated by the party in opposition to the president—unknown anywhere else.

It is precisely this power of the Congress, that came so heavily to bear on the Reagan administration. Restricting the President where he and some of his top advisers felt most committed—on what they saw as Communist penetration in Central America. Policy went deeply underground to detour Congress. It also converged with what was already a profoundly clandestine effort to secure the release of American hostages, including a CIA station chief, held by Iran.

What would have remained largely from public view in any other country, even after some information was leaked, became in Washington the fuel for a ding-dong open battle between Congress and the Presidency fanned as well by the press.

The result is a White house on the defensive, unable to command the authority that leadership of the U.S. and the West so sorely requires. In Mr Reagan's case, this fall is all the more dramatic since for the first six years of his reign, his popularity, at least at home, was unprecedented. But the eclipse of power he has suffered is a fate shared with all his predecessors, dating from the term of Lyndon Johnson.

That process may indicate a certain virility of the American democratic process, but it also betrays systemic weaknesses in the capacity of contemporary American presidents to execute coherent foreign policies capable of eliciting consent in the West and respect in the East.

Such a process may bring joy in Moscow; it can be no cause for relief in the democratic world, including Jerusalem.

As it turns out, Israel was spared some of the expected darts in the congressional report. Its cooperation with the congressional inquiries gained it praise. But what does emerge is a portrait quite different from the innocence with which Israel's top troika—Shamir, Peres, Rabin—sought to wrap themselves in all that pertains to arms shipments to Iran. Plainly, Israel did more than simply respond as a loyal friend to American requests for assistance, as the Israeli public was led to believe.

On the contrary, Israel was purposely pursuing its tilt towards Iran, a policy, which despite the denials, apparently persists to this day. It would be preferable if in this country, too, some potent checks and balances, including an active prime minister, could be summoned, to give the policy, championed especially by the defence minister, the critical scrutiny it deserves.

Interior Ministry Not To Expel 'Awwad 20 Nov
TA201050 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1030 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] The Interior Ministry today does not plan to expel Mubarak 'Awwad, head of the Center for the Study of Nonviolence in East Jerusalem. 'Awwad's tourist visa expires today. The Interior Ministry told our correspondent Zohar Melamed this morning: We have no intention of expelling him by force at this stage. It is expected that a person like him, who believes in acting according to the law, will take the correct path and leave the country.

Rabin Scheduled To Visit U.S. in Mid-December
TA181403 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
18 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will visit the United States in mid-December. The decision on the minister's visit to Washington came 2 weeks after the U.S. Administration signaled that it would be better that

the visit not take place. During his visit, Rabin will deal with four issues. First, there will be discussions and meetings with key congressmen, especially those concerned with authorizing the budget and U.S. foreign aid. The defense minister regards lobbying efforts on Capitol Hill and making Israel's security requirements clear to U.S. legislators as very important.

Another subject which will be brought up in Minister Rabin's talks will be securing commitments from the U.S. defense establishment to buy from Israel's defense industry. The United States is studying the weapons systems of several Israeli plants. Rafael's [armament development authority] "Popeye" missile, Soltam's mortars, "Ofer" shells by Elbit, 105-mm shells and ammunition boxes of Israel Military Industries, and other systems are among those being studied

Another subject to be brought up in the minister's talks is a deal for the purchase of F-16's for the Air Force. Minister Rabin will try to obtain promises for easy terms and as low a price as possible. He will also try to get assurances for offset purchases by General Dynamics from Israeli defense industries.

Another reason for the defense minister's trip is a get-acquainted meeting with incoming U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci. The two met when Carlucci was national security adviser, but it was a short meeting. The planned meeting between the two should therefore be regarded as a familiarization meeting. Rabin will probably take advantage of the opportunity to invite the U.S. secretary of defense to Israel.

In addition to his meetings, the defense minister will also visit U.S. Armed Forces units.

Rabin Warns Al-Asad Against Initiating War

TA200655 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said last night that the Syrian president, or any other Arab head of state, should realize clearly that any belligerent initiative against Israel will result not only in their failing to achieve their goal.

[Begin Rabin recording in English] He has to know that we have got the military capability if he will initiate war to be clobbered in such a way that the regime, his regime, will be in danger; that the Armed Forces of his country will be defeated in such a decisive way that the main pillar of his regime—which are the Armed Forces, and this is the case in every Arab country—will endanger the continuation of his regime. [end recording]

Officials, Media View Al-Sadat Anniversary

Rabin Remarks on Peace

TA191214 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 19 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by Bradley Burston]

[Excerpt] The 10-year peace with Egypt, and its military-strategic consequences, have "significantly altered the Middle East balance of power in Israel's favour," Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday.

Touring the border here to commemorate the anniversary of Al-Sadat's visit to Israel, Rabin declared that while many of the hopes for normal relations raised by the visit have not been realized, Egypt has effectively placed itself "outside the circle of nations at war with Israel." He added that the peace with Egypt has allowed Israel to maintain a relatively small military force along the longer than 200 km. border, even though much of the boundary stands unfenced.

On the results of the recent Amman Arab summit, Rabin said the talks served to reinforce the Egypt-Israel peace process, both because of the multiple resumption of diplomatic relations with an Egypt that had not recanted its ties with Israel, and because "Iran, and not Israel, was seen as the principal threat to the Arab world."

Rabin was accompanied on the tour by OC Southern Command Aluf Yitzhaq Mordekhay, who lauded Egyptian efforts to keep the border free of security problems, and noted that since before his assumption of the Southern Command last year, not a single bullet has been fired along the Rafah-Elat boundary.

According to figures presented by Mordekhay's staff, Egypt's military deployment in Sinai is substantially smaller than the maximal level of forces allowed by the peace treaty.

During the tour, reporters were shown a smuggling tunnel discovered by Egyptian border police who immediately disclosed it to Israeli authorities. [passage omitted]

JERUSALEM POST Editorial

TA191439 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 19 Nov 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Ten Years Later"]

[Text] Today it is exactly ten years that the late President Anwar al-Sadat embarked on his historic peace mission to Jerusalem, bridging over decades of hatred and hostility in a one-hour flight. If one recalls the euphoria that swept Israel in those days, a euphoria that was shared by a large part of the Egyptian people and ignited the

imagination of the whole world, it is difficult to believe that ten years later we are still groping for sophisticated formulas that are supposed to take Israel's peace with Egypt to its next stage.

Without denigrating the enormous achievement of that peace, the history of these ten years is unfortunately one of missed opportunities by all parties concerned. Each side—Israel, Egypt, the Palestinians, Jordan and also the U.S.—must share the blame for the virtual standstill in the peace process in varying degrees.

Israel, for one, never followed up in earnest on former Premier Menahem Begin's autonomy proposal because it would have meant real self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the drastic curtailment of new settlements and a real option to decide on the future status of the territories at the conclusion of five years. To begin with, Al-Sadat was deeply disappointed by Begin's persistent refusal to accept any formula that would entail recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights, a phrase he approved and signed, albeit reluctantly, in the 1978 Camp David Accords. Hence, the dismal failure of the December 1977 Israel-Egyptian encounter in Ismailiya, where the top leadership of both countries met in direct talks that ended in disagreement.

Less than five years later, Israel put Egypt to a most difficult test by going to war in Lebanon after having embarked on a huge settlement drive which was the exact opposite of the promised goodwill measures in the territories.

Egypt, for its part, kept the peace with Israel cool and often disappointing, thus weakening the voices of reason and moderation in this country. It also displayed time and again a total lack of sensitivity for Israel's legitimate concerns, such as in the handling of the tragic Ra's al-Burqa incident and its aftermath which still has not been resolved. Cairo also failed to recognize the opportunities for progress in the peace process when Labour's Shim'on Peres headed Israel's government and played the Tabah game almost to the very end of Peres's premiership.

The Palestinians, as has been their wont for decades, joined the rejectionist front and failed to recognize the political opportunities that were inherent in accepting the autonomy scheme. They thus freed Begin and his colleagues from any obligation to hold the settlement drive and to introduce various measures that would have given expression to Palestinian nationhood as provided by the Camp David agreements.

Jordan's King Husayn, for reasons of his own, joined the rest of the Arab world that chastized Al-Sadat's Egypt for making peace with Israel and failed to assume the significant role allotted to him in the West Bank and Gaza Strip at Camp David. His subsequent attempts to

come to terms with Yasir 'Arafat and to reach agreement on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for peace talks have failed to produce results to this very day.

The U.S. remained hamstrung during crucial attempts to revive the peace process by Washington's reluctance to assume a top-level, high profile mediation role that would have emulated former President Carter's Camp David example, without which no progress towards peace in the Middle East can be made. Now that Egypt has returned to the Arab fold—or rather most of the Arab states have returned to Cairo—just during the week that one marks the tenth anniversary of Al-Sadat's historic journey, the time has come for serious stock-taking by all concerned so that another ten years should not be allowed to go by without expanding the peace in this part of the world, lest the Middle East would once more be thrown into the chaos of war.

AL-NAHAR Editorial

TA191727 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
17 Nov 87 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "On the Anniversary of Al-Sadat's Visit, Where Is the Israeli Al-Sadat?"]

[Text] On the 10th anniversary of the visit by the deceased president, Anwar al-Sadat, to Israel, statements by Israeli officials overflow with hope that a Jordanian Al-Sadat or a Palestinian Al-Sadat will appear so that peace can be established on the Jordanian-Israeli front.

Those who talk about Al-Sadat and his initiative overlook two basic facts. First, Al-Sadat suffered a great deal from Israeli intransigence, and he tolerated Israeli evasions more than any leader ever can. The second fact is that Al-Sadat was assassinated by the bullets of "Israeli intransigence," the very intransigence that disavowed the legitimate Palestinian rights stipulated in the Camp David accords.

The issue of peace between Egypt and Israel is too deep to be addressed at press conferences, symposiums, and festivals. It is an issue that should be regarded as the opening to a fundamental solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. From this premise, the Egyptian-Israeli peace will remain paralyzed and fragile as long as peace with the Palestinians is not achieved by the restoration of their rights.

Because Palestinian peace is the cornerstone of any peace that Israel might achieve with any Arab state, the Israelis must prove the sincerity of their intentions by presenting an Israeli version of the late President Anwar al-Sadat. Israel must cease talking about Al-Sadat's courage and the peace that he achieved. Israel should convince the Palestinians and the Arabs that it is capable of embarking on a peace initiative with the strength of character of Al-Sadat, and his desire to end the conflicts and wars.

Without having the courage and the concern for future generations that Al-Sadat represented, Israel's talk about peace is more like hot air.

A declaration of Israel's readiness to exchange land for peace would be the real tribute to the memory of the late Al-Sadat. This declaration will also be a practical proof of Israel's desire to resolve the Palestinian problem which is the crux of the Middle East conflict.

Is there anyone in Israel who is prepared to play the role of the Arab Al-Sadat? This is the question that the Israelis should pose to themselves on the anniversary of the visit by the Arab-Egyptian man of peace to Israel.

Negotiations With Amal on Navigator Under Way
TA200627 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew
0600 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Israel has opened secret negotiations with the Shi'ite Amal organization in Lebanon in a bid to release the Israeli navigator held captive by that organization. This was reported last night by the South Lebanese Army [SLA] radio station. According to that report, the Amal leaders turned down Israel's offer: the release of 250 Lebanese detainees in return for the release of the navigator. Our correspondent Gay Bekhor reports:

The SLA radio station last night shed some light on an affair it claims is in the advanced stages of negotiations: the release of the Israeli navigator who has been held captive by the Shi'ite Amal organization for approximately 12 months. According to the report, Israel has opened secret negotiations with the Amal organization in Lebanon, offering it the release of 250 Shi'ite Lebanese detained in the Al-Khiyam camp in southern Lebanon. According to the station, the Amal leaders refused to exchange the navigator for those 250 Shi'ite Lebanese, demanding instead the release of 450 Palestinian terrorists.

The SLA radio station is a pro-Israeli station broadcasting from Hasbaya in southern Lebanon.

Dawud Dawud, the Amal commander in southern Lebanon, yesterday denied this report, announcing that his movement has established no ties or engaged in any negotiations whatsoever with the SLA or any Israeli body.

EEC Approves West Bank Industrial Exports
TA151857 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
15 Nov 87 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Industrialists in the territories have begun exporting directly to Europe via Israel. Our correspondent has learned that with the encouragement of EEC officials, businessmen in Ramallah have recently exported textile products to Western Europe.

As may be recalled, the EEC decided to consider the West Bank as an area separate from Israel and Jordan, establishing separate trading arrangements for it.

The EEC also recently increased its aid to universities in the territories, which is being reflected in research scholarships and other financial assistance.

Meanwhile, the dispute persists between the EEC and Israel over direct agricultural exports to Europe. Unlike the case with industrial exports, Israel refuses to allow direct agricultural exports, insisting that produce should be exported through the Israeli firm Agrexco.

Three EEC agricultural experts are due in Israel shortly to try and find a solution to this dispute.

Further on Visit by Egypt's Husni Mubarak

More on 19 Nov Talks

JN191933 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting with His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan. The Jordanian side, headed by His Majesty King Husayn, and the Egyptian side, headed by His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, then held an expanded meeting lasting several hours.

The meeting was attended for Jordan by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo.

Egypt was represented by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Usamah al-Raz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Dr Mustafa al-Faqi, the Egyptian president's secretary for information affairs; Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the General Information Department; and the Egyptian ambassador to Jordan.

The two sides reviewed the results of the extraordinary Arab summit which was held in Amman and the positive resolutions adopted by it. They also discussed the resolutions' effect on the march of joint Arab action and the efforts being made to build Arab solidarity, bring about reconciliation and accord, and preserve the Arab order.

His Excellency President Mubarak congratulated His Majesty King Husayn on the great success scored by the historic summit, which was held in Amman under the chairmanship of his majesty the king. He also paid tribute to the effective pan-Arab role played by His Majesty King Husayn and to the continuing efforts he has exerted to unify Arab ranks and Arab will. These aspects made this conference a new springboard for realizing a new concept of Arab solidarity in favor of serving the interests of the Arab nation, as well as its pan-Arab objectives.

The Jordanian-Egyptian talks also dealt with recent developments in the Arab and international arenas, especially those related to developments in the Iraq-Iran war and international and regional efforts to end it. The two sides reviewed the peace endeavors for resolving the Middle East conflict through convening an international peace conference, in which all parties to the conflict as well as the five permanent member states of the UN

Security Council would participate. The two sides also discussed the developing bilateral relations binding the two fraternal states and ways to enhance and bolster them in all spheres.

Prior to his departure from Amman, His Majesty King Husayn accompanied His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on a tour this evening that included cultural sites in Amman and the facilities used by the extraordinary Arab summit. The motorcade of His Majesty King Husayn and his great guest were met by the chants of citizens who gathered spontaneously in the streets of Amman in expression of their joy over the reestablishment of Arab solidarity, which constitutes the beginning of a new phase in the life of the Arab nation. His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed his admiration for the comprehensive development in the capital of Husayn's Jordan.

Husayn, Mubarak Meet Editors

JN191932 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1805 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Prior to President Husni Mubarak's departure from Amman today, King Husayn and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak talked to the editors in chief of Egyptian papers accompanying the Egyptian president. King Husayn answered their questions.

[Begin recording] [Husayn] Praise be to God, this meeting has taken place in the wake of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman, which was termed the summit of reconciliation and accord. Praise be to God, I believe we have passed a turning point and are now on a new road: one nation in the face of challenges and dangers. We are very anxious to cooperate and consult with each other and work together to safeguard our achievement and accomplish further progress in every field as quickly as possible for the sake of future Arab generations throughout the great homeland.

We are all optimistic and confident that the Arabs will inevitably realize their goals and objectives. We are all proud of the brotherhood that binds us, of the purity of heart, of the truthfulness, and of the loyalty to the nation to which we are proud to belong.

I thank the president for honoring me and the entire Jordanian family with his visit. He is in his second home, among his kith and kin.

[Mubarak] I take the opportunity of my meeting in Amman with my dear brother, His Majesty King Husayn to extend to him all thanks, love, and appreciation for the great effort he made to rally the Arab ranks—and that is a very great step. God willing, there is very great hope that we will achieve reconciliation among the Arab states of the region, for such reconciliation and solidarity

is very important for our entity as an Arab state. Once again I reiterate my thanks to my brother King Husayn on behalf of the Egyptian people and on (my own) behalf.

[First unidentified Egyptian editor] Your Majesty, the summit has adopted positive resolutions on a number of important issues. How will the tempo of these resolutions be maintained?

[Husayn] Through our common anxiousness to safeguard the great achievement that has been accomplished, as well as through contacts, consultations, joint discussions, and our endeavors to achieve all that we planned to realize our objectives on the path we defined and chose.

[Second unidentified Egyptian editor] Will you continue your (?travels) and meetings with your brothers?

[Husayn] I personally will continue to make the maximum possible efforts. However, what happened is a great event. I believe that all those who took part in the meeting emerged with the impression that we must overcome all the considerations of the past. After God, our nation continues to survive. We must safeguard the march at present and in the future by intensifying meetings and contacts among the brother leaders throughout the great homeland so that we can ensure that our movement from one stage to another is giving the desired results.

[Third unidentified Egyptian editor] Your Majesty, how do you view the future of the Arab nation in light of developments in the recent Amman summit?

[Husayn] I believe—and I am speaking here as an Arab citizen—from what I sensed from every person in Jordan, and I feel the same applies throughout the great homeland, that the Arab citizen has regained his self-confidence. Definitely, the world's view of the great [Arab] homeland has totally changed from what it was prior to the summit. Self-confidence has been restored. We all felt that the Arab order was endangered. We felt that all the things, the elements that were valuable in our lives were in abeyance, ineffective—we did not see them or sense them.

Praise be to God, the view was restored to what it should always be. We moved from the narrow frameworks in which we had confined ourselves to a more comprehensive view of our problems, to a conviction that we share the same destiny and the same objectives and goals and that we are passengers in the same boat. The destiny is one. We have great responsibilities toward future generations. Consequently, we do not view problems on a personal level or on a narrow level with regard to various parts of the Arab homeland, but we view the interests of the Arab homeland as a whole. We moved ahead once again to the wide pan-Arab perimeter.

I believe each of us shares the feelings of his brothers and kin throughout the Arab homeland. Naturally, every Arab realizes that when any part of the great homeland is threatened we are all being threatened and we must all stand together to face all challenges and dangers. Praise be to God, it is a new move ahead and a return to origins.

[Fourth unidentified Egyptian editor] Your Majesty, what are the possibilities for resolving the Middle East problem? Does the formula for a solution—the international conference—still hold?

[Husayn] I believe it is the only formula that could lead us to a situation in which a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in this part of the world can be achieved—the formula of an international conference in the form known to all the brothers.

[Fifth unidentified Egyptian editor] Your Majesty, two questions: The first is about the talks you held today with President Husni Mubarak. What did they deal with? The second question is: The Gulf war is perhaps an important issue affecting the Arab nation at present. Undoubtedly, the Arab summit has reached a decision. However, as an Arab citizen I notice that Iran has escalated its attack on Iraq following the summit. Does that mean the decision by the Arab summit was not sufficient to confront Iran? What is the explanation for the Iranian escalation in the wake of the summit?

[Husayn] First, with regard to our talks today—they are a continuation of what we are accustomed to discuss in every meeting. Part of our talks, of course, dealt with bilateral relations which, God willing, we want to be always an example and a model of what relations among brothers should be. Another part is connected with our worries and our view of the situation throughout the one Arab homeland and our view of our common causes. Naturally, during the visit the president had the opportunity to review the latest developments. We had the opportunity to assess the situation and events. I believe I personally am satisfied in my own heart with the results achieved: praise be to God, just as my brother is satisfied, and just as every Arab citizen in the great homeland is satisfied.

As for Iran and its threats, I believe the message we wanted to reach Iran—and I hope it has reached Iran—is that as far as Iran or any other side is concerned, we want our relations with our neighbors to be based on mutual respect, noninterference in our affairs, respect for justice, and respect for Arab sovereignty and rights. However, if it is a matter of a challenge or a threat to any part of the homeland, none of us accepts the forfeit of a single inch of our land or a fraction of our rights. In such a situation, the matter does not concern Iraq alone—and Iraq has stood up for many long years defending the Arab nation in the face of the threat. On the contrary, we are anxious for the tragedy to end as soon as possible and for the war to end.

How should it end? There is an international consensus through Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for ending the war by the return of forces to the international border, the exchange of prisoners, and relations based on mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs—noninterference by Iran in the affairs of its sisters the Arab states neighboring it, its sisters because Iran is a Muslim state, and noninterference by us in Iran's affairs. This should take place swiftly. Continuation of the bloodshed and the challenge pose a grave threat to the region's security and safety. It is a threat to the entire Arab order.

If our message to Iran is understood, that is good. If it is not understood, and if Iran persists in its actions and in threatening the brothers in the Arab homeland, I believe it will be met with a collective Arab stand that will be equal to the threat and equal to the challenge.

[Sixth unidentified Egyptian editor] Your Majesty, do you believe the recent Arab summit could expedite the end of the Iraq-Iran war?

[Husayn] I fully believe that. I believe an Arab stand will not only affect the war by ending it. I believe the war will end when Iran feels it will not win the war. In any case, neither party will win it. It is not an issue of who will win the war. The issue is that the continuation of the war is a loss to everyone. However, until Iran realizes that it will not win the war, all the Arabs must stand alongside Iraq—not only to support Iraq and carry out one's duty but to adopt a [united] Arab stand in defense of all Arab lands and all Arab rights.

With regard to messages, we received a message at the beginning of the Arab summit here in the form of the missile that hit Baghdad. Undoubtedly that moved the feelings of all those who attended the summit. We hope the picture will improve for the better, God willing. I hope the brothers will forgive me. The president is (?departing). [laughter] [end recording]

Mubarak, Delegation Depart

JN191951 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, left Amman this evening following a short working visit to Jordan.

His Majesty King Husayn led those who saw his excellency the president off. Also present at the sendoff ceremony were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the Senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the Royal Hashemite Court chief, his royal highness the chief chamberlain, the ministers, the chief of staff, senior civilian and military officials, the Egyptian ambassador in Amman, the head of the diplomatic corps, and ambassadors of Arab states which have recently restored ties

with Egypt. An official sendoff ceremony was accorded to His Excellency President Mubarak. The musical band played the national anthems of both Jordan and Egypt.

The Egyptian accompanying delegation, comprising Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs; and a number of Egyptian officials, left Amman along with his excellency the president. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Visit by FRG's Genscher

Arrives in Amman 19 Nov

JN191530 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Amman—Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, this evening arrived in Amman on a 2-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, Genscher said he looks forward to meeting with His Majesty King Husayn and to getting acquainted with the outcome of the Arab summit, which concluded in Amman last week. He said the FRG Government's initial assessment of this conference is that it constitutes a great personal success and a distinguished achievement for His Majesty King Husayn. He pointed out that the summit resolutions will greatly contribute to bolstering Arab solidarity.

Upon arrival at the airport, Genscher was received by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian Ambassador to the FRG Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, and the FRG ambassador to Jordan.

Begins Talks With Al-Masri

LD191812 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Amman (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who arrived in Jordan today on the last stage of his 5-day Middle East tour, wants to support Jordan's peace efforts in the Gulf conflict at the EC level. In an initial exchange of views on the results of the Amman summit, which have been welcomed in much of the Arab world, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri asked his German counterpart for help in attempts to bring about a separate statement at the European summit in Copenhagen at the beginning of December. Delegation circles reported that the Jordanians hope greater attention will be given to their initiatives on greater Arab unity and, as a result, to achieving a Gulf war cease-fire.

In an unusual gesture, King Husayn said today he would be a guest at a working dinner to be given by Foreign Minister al-Masri for the German foreign minister. The dinner would also be attended by the next two leading personalities in the Kingdom's hierarchy: Crown Prince Hasan and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. There was no

such top-level meeting in Saudi Arabia or Iraq. However, the appeal for unity by the Amman Arab summit had been welcomed in both countries.

More on Meeting With Al-Masri

*JN192028 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met with FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the delegation accompanying him at the guest palace this evening. Al-Masri and the guest minister reviewed the outcome of the Arab summit, which was recently convened in Amman, and the positive results of that summit as well as the strong and developing bilateral relations and ways to enhance them.

Genscher expressed his appreciation for the positive results that resulted from the Arab summit and for the prominent and effective role played by His Majesty King Husayn to help make the summit a success.

The meeting was attended by Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, the Jordanian ambassador in Bonn, Dr Nasir al-Bataynah, head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry and head of the European section of the Ministry, and the FRG ambassador in Amman. [passage omitted]

Received by King Husayn

*JN192045 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] His majesty the king received this evening at Al-Nadwah Palace the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. During the meeting, his majesty reviewed the positive outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit conference, which included the fostering of Arab solidarity and maintaining Arab security.

Mr Genscher lauded his majesty the king's efforts to bring about Arab solidarity and he also expressed Bonn's appreciation of the good results reached at the summit, which would necessarily push the region towards more stability. The West German foreign minister reiterated the conviction of his country and that of other West European countries that Arab solidarity would only lead to the achievement of stability in the region. Mr Genscher expressed hope that his majesty the king would meet further success in his fruitful efforts.

The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and the West German ambassador in Amman. [passage omitted]

Makes Statement, Leaves

*JN201330 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said his country will promote the search for peace in the Mideast when it assumes the EC presidency next month. The FRG, he added, will make an effective contribution toward enforcing UN Security Council Resolution 598 calling for a cease-fire in the Gulf war.

Before leaving Amman this morning, Genscher told a PETRA correspondent that the effective European response to the Amman summit resolutions will be forthcoming during a meeting of the EC next Monday. He said: We and the Jordanian leadership agree Europe can play a more effective role in looking for solutions to Mideast problems that meet common and even identical interests of the EC and Mideast countries in general and the Arab world in particular.

The FRG foreign minister said he was happy to have had the opportunity to meet with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. His intensive talks with the Jordanian leadership, added Genscher, focused on the Amman summit, which the FRG viewed as a very important event and a spectacular success for His Majesty King Husayn. The summit has succeeded in promoting Arab solidarity and unity, the FRG minister said.

Genscher welcomed the consensus reached at the Arab summit on a number of issues. He cited the resolution on ties with Egypt, Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement, and the adoption of a unified position on an international Mideast peace conference and UN Security Council Resolution 598.

On hand to see off the FRG foreign minister at Amman Airport were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Jordan's Bonn ambassador; Dr Nasir al-Bataynah, director of bilateral relations at the Foreign Ministry; and the director of protocol and the head of the Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Al-Masri on Summit Resolutions, Other Issues

*JN192019 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1715 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by an unidentified correspondent on the weekly program "The World in a Week;" date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Al-Masri] Undoubtedly, the Amman summit resolutions were historic. God willing, they will become a turning point in common Arab action. This action, which was absent for a long time, has begun to move gradually. We cannot go a long distance in a

short time. The bases for common Arab action do exist. What we need is commitment to these bases and to work in accordance with them. All world countries—friends and others—will be certain that this Arab nation has regained its solidarity and coherence. Consequently, Arab influence will become tangible in terms of population, geographical position, and natural resources.

In the past, we were blamed for not knowing what we needed. Friends, consequently, could not help as a result of the absence of this solidarity, of one view and stand. God willing, the summit is historic and it will be so in light of this view. We will throw our weight into the international arena. This will change many things in the Arab arena and in world opinion about the Arab nation.

[Correspondent] What has been the reaction of world public opinion?

[Al-Masri] As Jordanian public opinion noticed through newspapers, radio, and television, the reaction is positive. The presence of a large number of journalists during the summit is part of this world interest. Since the resolutions were adopted unanimously, since these resolutions contain basic matters on interests of the Arab nation, and since the outside world will see the continuation of this cooperation, the momentum will continue in the international arena and through public opinion.

To emphasize what I am saying, when FRG Foreign Minister Genscher who is on a visit to Iraq and Saudi Arabia, learned about the positive and important results of the summit, he wanted to stop over in Jordan for few hours to be acquainted with the results of these resolution by his majesty the king and other officials. Jordanian diplomacy, in addition to that of other Arab capitals, will convey these resolutions to other governments to affirm to them the importance of these resolution and the numerous subjects they included.

[Correspondent] Mr Minister, during your meeting with the major powers' ambassadors in Amman last Thursday, did you feel anything of this?

[Al-Masri] Certainly. I felt it. As I said, we realize the requests made by friends in the first place—I mean that the Arabs, before anybody else, are called upon to help themselves so friends can help them. With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, important countries, such as the five permanent members of the Security Council, have advanced stands. They want us to help them by adopting a unified stand. As we reached this stand, whether on the war or on supporting Resolution 598, the mission of these countries has become simpler.

[Correspondent] How do you see the Arab stand on the Iraq-Iran war and on ending it through the Arab summit resolutions?

[Al-Masri] The stand is suitable. The resolutions were adopted on several previous occasions, at previous Arab summits, such as the Fes summit, or in ordinary sessions of the Arab League. The important thing is that these resolutions are now accepted unanimously in an atmosphere of reconciliation between Iraq and Syria.

[Correspondent] Are there practical steps between Syria and Iraq for reconciliation?

[Al-Masri] You mean by practical steps normalization. Gradual normalization between the two countries is supposed to take place. Practical steps will come out from this decision and the resolution on normalization. As I said previously, the first of these steps is to stop media campaigns. This has been achieved. However, steps to normalization will be achieved through direct contacts between the two countries.

[Correspondent] Can we term his majesty the king's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat a reconciliation?

[Al-Masri] If you use the word reconciliation, this means that it was preceded by a feud. There has been no feud between Jordan and the PLO. There is a difference of opinion. Differences of opinion can be overcome through dialogue. There is a dialogue between the PLO and the Jordanian Government. I do not want to use the word reconciliation because it does not apply to the situation between the two parties.

House Speaker, Minister Receive Soviet Group
JN182117 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Mr Ahmad al-Lawzi has said ties of friendship and cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union are constantly being strengthened, thanks to the constructive policies followed by the two countries' leaderships.

Mr al-Lawzi made the remarks when he received the visiting Soviet friendship delegation at his office today. Speaker al-Lawzi noted that Jordan's policy under the leadership of his majesty the king has succeeded in unifying Arab ranks at the extraordinary Arab summit. The head of the Soviet delegation said during the meeting that his majesty the king has made enormous efforts to promote and strengthen Jordanian-Soviet relations. He also noted that the forthcoming visit of his majesty the king to the Soviet Union is of special significance in view of the successful outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit.

Mr Bahjat al-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, also received the guest delegation for talks on ways to promote bilateral relations in all areas.

The guest delegation also conferred with the information minister, Muhammad al-Khatib, who briefed them on all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its grave consequences on the security and stability of the region in particular and the world as a whole. The information minister explained the efforts being made by his majesty the king to resolve the Middle East conflict through convening an international peace conference.

He said: The forthcoming visit of his majesty the king to the Soviet Union will further enhance and strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Mr al-Khatib said he hopes the issues of the region will be discussed at the superpower summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

USSR Delegation Head Comments

JN192059 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] A visiting Soviet delegation led by Mr Pavel Volkov said today the Soviet Union greatly appreciates his majesty the king's efforts for establishing a true peace in the Middle East. Mr Volkov said his country calls for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict through an international conference.

Mr Volkov, who was speaking at a meeting with the Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament 'Akif al-Fayiz, said his country continues to support all efforts to end the Gulf conflict on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 598. Mr al-Fayiz said Jordan along with the Arab countries are serious in their endeavors to establish peace on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338.

After referring to Israel's ill-practices in the occupied territories and its establishment of settlements in the Arab-owned land, Mr al-Fayiz urged the Soviet Union to make serious moves as a superpower towards establishing peace in the Middle East and ending the Gulf war. He hoped the two issues will be discussed at the coming superpower summit in Washington.

AL-RA'Y Views Shamir Visit to Washington

JN191235 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Nov 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Prior to the U.S.-Soviet Summit"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has begun an official visit to Washington to discuss what he termed "peace efforts and the emigration of Soviet

Jews." He pointed out that the visit comes prior to the U.S.-Soviet summit so as to discuss these two subjects and other issues with President Reagan before he meets with Soviet leader Gorbachev next month.

This declaration means Israel is preparing for the superpower summit in a manner that aims to prompt President Reagan to adhere to his rejectionist stand on an international conference and to prevent an agreement on its convocation during the expected summit. Israel also aims to exploit the summit by blackmailing the Soviet leader as much as possible over the issue of the emigration of Soviet Jews.

On the other hand, it is possible that there has been positive Arab preparation for the U.S.-Soviet summit. This is represented by the crystallizing of a unified Arab stand calling for holding an international conference, as was clear in the reconciliation and accord summit which was held in Amman, particularly since the success achieved by the extraordinary Arab summit has given this stand unprecedented international weight.

Undoubtedly, King Husayn's imminent visit to Moscow will present the Soviet leadership with a unified Arab stand that insists on an international conference as the required mechanism to return the legitimate rights to their owners, to solve the Palestine question in a just and comprehensive way, and to establish a genuine peace in the region. There is no doubt His Majesty King Husayn will express Arab solidarity in the strongest and most sincere manner.

On the other hand, we believe President Mubarak's imminent visit to Washington will be an opportunity to stress the Arab stand which was crystallized in the reconciliation and accord summit, especially since Mubarak has welcomed its resolutions and repeatedly announced Egypt's adherence to Arab solidarity and that it places its pan-Arab responsibilities at the top of its responsibilities.

Moreover, the expected meeting between King Husayn and President Mubarak in Aqaba will be an important opportunity for coordination between the two Arab leaders before King Husayn's visit to Moscow and Mubarak's visit to Washington. This coordination will ascertain the one aspect of the Arab stand before the U.S. and Soviet leaderships. It will also make the Arab weight more effective on the international level.

The approach of the expected U.S.-Soviet summit is now connected to the new Arab situation which was built by the reconciliation and accord summit just as it is connected to the positive progress of the international view toward Arab credibility. Therefore, the expectation that the Arab cause will be given better attention during the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting is built on a logical basis. This, of course does not mean

that the Arabs should leave their capabilities in the hands of others. In any case, Arab solidarity remains indispensable so the Arabs can play their role in obtaining their rights. It will also remain indispensable so Arabs can prompt others to adopt a just stand on these issues.

Briefs

Drugs Confiscated in 1987

Amman—Colonel Hashim al-Qaysi, director of the Drugs and Forgery Combat Department, has said 5,000 kg of drugs have been seized this year. He also said 224 persons, most of them non-Jordanians, were arrested in 93 cases and that 20 vehicles used in smuggling operations were seized. The seized drugs have an estimated value of 3 million Jordanian dinars. [Text] [Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Nov 87 p JN]

Lebanese Forces Reportedly Behind Bombings
*NC191411 (Clandestine) Voice of the People
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] Investigations into the airport and American University Hospital explosions have concluded that there is a link between the two crimes and that the responsibility for them lies with one party. An official security source in West Beirut stated that Pierre Rizq, alias Akram, a Lebanese Forces official, is responsible for the airport and American University of Beirut Hospital explosions, as well as for the attempts on the lives of deputies. It is now believed that the two explosive charges were detonated by a timed device and that earlier reports which had claimed the explosions were remote-controlled are unfounded.

Yesterday it was revealed that Thurayya Sahyun, who was carrying the bag that exploded at Beirut Airport, is the same woman who accompanied 'Abbud 'Abbud when he attempted to assassinate Deputy Nazih al-Bizri.

With regard to investigations into the American University Hospital explosion, justice officials have said that in light of the information gathered by the investigating body, they are convinced that there is a link between this explosion and the one at the airport. Their information includes the first name of the person carrying the bobby-trapped gift, who was associated with Thurayya Sahyun.

Lebanese Forces Deny Claim
*NC192015 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1945 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] An official Lebanese Forces source has denied that the Lebanese Forces were connected in any way with the explosions at the Beirut airport and the American University of Beirut Hospital. He said that such reports spread through certain media organs are designed to achieve two objectives. The first is to divert attention from local and regional conflicts in Lebanon, particularly the Syrian-Iranian and Syrian-Palestinian conflicts, toward the eastern areas. The reason for this is Syria's embarrassment in the wake of the Amman summit, particularly with regard to the Arab resolutions.

The second objective, the source added, is to justify the terrorist actions the Syrians have ordered their allies to carry out. These allies are: Elie Hubayqah, through Joseph al-Asmar; the Amal Movement, through Mustafa al-Dirani; and 'Isam al-Mahayri's wing of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, through Sa'ad Hardan. The official said that Colonel 'Ali Hammud [head of the Syrian observers team in Lebanon] had recently summoned these people and asked them to intensify their terrorist operations.

Hizballah Link Confirmed
*NC200738 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] Majidah Abu Jadid, the mother of Thurayya Kamal Sahyun, the woman killed in the airport explosion, has stated that her daughter had worked for the Hizballah organization, and that she had friends and acquaintances in the Amal Movement. She said Thurayyah had arranged the marriage of her sister Siham to an Amal Movement member. She also reported that her daughter Siham has been in Dubayy for approximately 2 months.

Early Release of FRG Hostage Cordes Expected
*NC200656 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0545 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] Informed sources expect West German hostage Rudolf Cordes to be set free in a week's time or at the beginning of next year. The sources said that Lebanese expatriate 'Ali Hijazi, who acted as a mediator in the release of German hostage Alfred Schmidt, had undertaken discussions within the last few hours with some people involved in this matter in a new bid to secure the release of Cordes.

Lahd Militia Storm Norwegian UNIFIL Post
*NC191942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] An agent Lahd militiaman was wounded today when a Norwegian UNIFIL unit opened fire at him as he and three friends who were riding in a white Mercedes ignored the order of the Norwegian unit manning a roadblock in Rashayya al-Fukhkhar to halt.

Some 30 minutes later, a motorized force of agents stormed through a Norwegian position in Kawkaba in the eastern sector and indiscriminately opened fire at the soldiers manning the position. One Norwegian soldier was wounded and the eight soldiers manning the position were arrested. Approximately 15 minutes later, the Norwegian contingent dispatched a motorized force to rescue its men. However, agent Lahd's militiamen also arrested the Norwegian support force, which numbered 20 men.

The UNIFIL command in Al-Naqurah was immediately informed of the incident. UNIFIL liaison officers contacted the Israeli occupation authorities. Consequently, the agent Lahd militiamen were ordered to withdraw from the Norwegian position by Israeli enemy officers who came to the scene of the clash. The detained Norwegians were also released.

Amal Denies Reports of Prisoner Exchange Talks
NC192100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] According to agent Lahd's militia, negotiations to exchange an Israeli pilot held prisoner by the Amal Movement for a group of Lebanese and Palestinian detainees held at Al-Khiyam prison have failed. However, Dawud Dawud, chairman of the Amal Movement's Executive Committee, commented on this report by saying that it is completely untrue. He denied that negotiations were held with Israel or the agent's militia on this matter.

Tripoli Residents Arrested for Anti-Syrian Plan
NC191931 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] According to reports from Tripoli, a number of the city's residents are currently under detention on charges of making preparations for a military strike against the Syrian forces.

Other reports indicate that Tripoli is going through difficult times, particularly during the nightly skirmishes between soldiers manning the Syrian checkpoints and the 9 February organization. These incidents have already resulted in the death of 6 Syrians and have left 20 others wounded.

During the recent spate of violence, Syrian intelligence forces arrested several members of the Islamic Unification Movement and other Tripoli residents on charges of carrying out a pro-Arafat plan aimed against the Syrian presence in Tripoli.

Birri Announces Meetings With Opposition
NC200949 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, has stated in Damascus that a series of meetings will be held, next week, between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and a number of Lebanese opposition leaders. Birri told AFP that these meetings will deal with national party action in Lebanon and measures for solving pending problems. He did not elaborate any further. Birri made this statement in the wake of a meeting he had with Khaddam, which was also attended by Minister Walid Junblatt and 'Asim Qansuh [regional secretary of the Ba'th party organization in Lebanon]. Minister Birri said that the meeting dealt in particular with Qansuh's resignation as secretary general of the Unification and Liberation Front.

MONDAY MORNING Interviews Ja'farite Mufti
NC181705 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English
16-22 Nov pp 14-16

[Interview with Shaykh 'Abd al-Amin Qabalan, Ja'farite Mufti and member of the Higher Shi'ite Council, by unidentified Monday Morning staff reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] How do you describe the security situation in the southern suburbs? Has the security plan of the Amal Movement failed? When will the Syrian troops enter the suburbs to bring the security situation under control?

[Qabalan] We have constantly declared that "party security", "autonomous security", and "militia security" are unacceptable. We have enough examples to show that any security arrangements not enacted by an effective state cannot achieve stability and peace for the citizens. As long as the Lebanese state is impotent and the regular forces are inadequate to control the state of lawlessness in the southern suburbs and in other regions, and since the Syrian Arab forces are legitimate forces, and their entry into West Beirut was imperative to put an end to the fighting among forces which should be allies, why should these forces not enter all the nationalist regions, including the suburbs, Sidon and the mountains?

This question is asked by everybody, but the answer remains with the Syrian Command. Such an entry might imply certain accounts which we ignore. However, the entry or non-entry of Syrian troops is not our business. What the citizens aspire to are security, stability and peace, and the officials should provide them regardless of the means. The regretful incidents the citizens of the southern suburbs are facing, as well as the unlawful practices against them, we are forced to look for means that would provide a minimum level of security in this area. [sentence as published] Within this framework, we held intensive contacts with members of the Amal Movement asking them to set a security plan that would preserve the citizens' rights and protect them from beneficiaries and exploiters, who are using force for making money.

We have always warned against using the guns contrary to their original purpose. We oppose the use of guns especially for fighting among the Lebanese. We agree with Imam Musa al-Sadr that weapons are "the adornment of men", but we add that the gun which adorns its bearer must be used to fight Israel, and not to frighten, kidnap, humiliate innocent people. We advocate the use of weapons for nationalist goals to liberate our territory and repel aggression.

On this basis we openly oppose our Palestinian brothers, not because they are Palestinians, but because their weapons were transformed into means of theft and subjugation. As we have stood against the unrestrained use of Palestinian weapons, so we should now stand strongly against any Lebanese who is carrying arms and using them in the same manner as the Palestinian organizations were doing. This stand is the outcome of our conviction and our religious and nationalist goals, and we shall abide by this stand until the Lebanese people regain their dignity.

The fact that the security plan did not reach Beirut southern suburbs does not mean that it has been cancelled or postponed. Organizational issues related to security arrangements require some time to ensure fixed and guaranteed results. The aim behind the security plan is to provide security to the people and not to perform parades. The only concern of the Lebanese citizen, wherever he may be and whatever his affiliation, is to live in peace and stability and have his daily-living needs fulfilled. Slogans mean nothing to him because he lost confidence in those in charge of his affairs and interests.

[Reporter] Following the PLO's approval of Minister Birri's initiative, and following Birri's declaration of his readiness to implement it within 48 hours, which side is obstructing a settlement to the camp war? When will this war end? And what are its local and regional dimensions?

[Qabalan] It seems that the war of the camps is here to stay. There are many interpretations regarding the causes and goals of this war. Some say this war is waged by adherents of two trends: 1) a "negotiating-surrendering" trend, and 2) a "fighting-liberating" one. The Palestinian cause, which contains both these trends, has not been able to achieve its goals. Israel has not changed; it has not made any concessions regarding recognition of the Palestinian cause as an issue of a people that must be solved. It has maintained its obstinacy in spite of all reported negotiations behind the scenes. The Palestinian cause is basically an Arab cause and the result of the confused Arab situation. The sufferings of the Palestinian and Lebanese people would not have existed had it not been for the weakness of Arab regimes.

In my opinion, all that is taking place is an endless inter-Arab war which may worsen if Arab leaders continue their time-honored ways of dealing with Arab affairs. The Arab cause is an intractable one, while the Arab people are paying the price. The funny thing is that all this is taking place under the motto of "liberation" and "resisting imperialism". Imperialism is effectively in ourselves, and all the policies presented are a sort of anesthetic to the Arab people. I would like to ask, what is the sole Arab problem which the Arabs were able to confront in spite of the common denominators which impose on them such a confrontation? There is a single Arab destiny and a single Arab future. Since the beginning of the Palestinian cause, it has cost the Arabs a great deal. What was the result? The Palestinian people remained without a nation, while the Israeli danger threatened the whole Arab world.

Lebanon has become a new Arab cause. We warn the Arab leaders before warning the Arab people that persistence of this dispute will lead to additional Arab causes. The conspiracy is directed against all Arab states, and the Israeli danger threatens everybody. The Arab regimes ought to decide firmly on how to confront this issue and work sincerely to avoid further deterioration on the regional level. When the Arabs reach a minimum

level of understanding and agreement on the issues of destiny, then dubious plotters working for the destruction of the Arab world will be discovered. Only then would the war of the camps end and the Lebanese the Palestinians and all the Arab people would all unite in one trench in facing the challenges.

[Reporter] The Army Command threatened to withdraw its troops from the demarcation lines if agreement was not reached before November 4, to open the crossings. What is your viewpoint? Why is the Army concerned in opening the crossings at this particular time?

[Qabalan] We support the Army in opening the crossings and in putting an end to the militias and their role. If this warning is serious and really aims at removing all obstacles preventing communications, we cannot but support this. But we are afraid that the Army may be influenced by political maneuvers issued only for political consumption. I wonder why the Military Council, which includes all factions and militias on the ground, does not meet to decide on the opening of the crossings.

The Military Council which includes representatives of the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party and those who represent the Lebanese Forces, can meet and decide without referring to the security committee, and set all factions in front of a fait accompli.

[Reporter] Merchants have fears concerning the open strike which may lead to robbery and looting. What is your viewpoint? What are the positive outcomes this strike can achieve? And what is its impact on the deteriorating economic situation?

[Qabalan] All political or military officials in this country to whatever rank they belong had something to do with the 13-year-old crisis. Its outcome reflected a political deterioration, an economic collapse, poverty, starvation, ignorance, theft, kidnapping and all sorts of bad practices, under the cover of justice, equality, liberty, democracy and progress for the sake of the Lebanese people.

Those who are zealous for the Lebanese people are plotting against them and have deprived them of their basic-living needs, such as bread, fuel, medicine, schools, electricity and water. It has become imperative for the exploited citizen to announce his stand and observe the strike called for.

All of us support this strike, i.e. the General Labor Confederation should be on the level of this great event, because it is the only hope to wake the officials and alert them on the need to correct their policies. Any mistake committed during the strike would terminate the cause of all Lebanese to live. We fully support a well-studied and organized strike. The strike should be directed against all officials and not against an unknown.

[Reporter] Minister Junblatt warned against a political and economic conspiracy that might lead to partition. What is your comment?

[Qabalan] The political, military, and economic conspiracy waged against Lebanon and the Lebanese is aimed at disintegrating this country. It succeeded to a great extent and was able to draw geographic borders for this partition although it was not regionally and internationally consecrated.

We should admit that partition has become a real fact on the ground, otherwise, what is the meaning of the demarcation lines? All this falls within the conspiracy which is supported by a number of the Lebanese. However, we still pin hope on the Lebanese people and their ability to overcome difficulties and to salvage Lebanon from this ordeal. Lebanon will remain the land of love, brotherhood and coexistence.

[Reporter] What do you expect from the Arab summit regarding Lebanon's crisis on the economic and political levels?

[Qabalan] In spite of our blame to the Arab leaders, we expect a lot from the Arab summit in relation to the Lebanese situation. During the 13-year-old crisis in Lebanon, the Arabs were false witnesses of the Lebanese events, and most of the time they were inciting internal conflicts, instead of terminating them.

Every Arab state has its own convictions and views regarding the Lebanese crisis. We pray that the Arab brothers unify their position towards Lebanon, to help this country whose salvation would prevent further the conspiracy against all the Arabs. The Arabs could have reached a final settlement to the Lebanese crisis when it started. However, I don't think they will devote adequate attention to the Lebanese issue in view of the deteriorating conditions in the Arab region, particularly the Gulf war, which is the primary reason for the convening of this summit. I don't expect significant results for the Lebanese issue to emerge from the Arab summit because the major goal is the Gulf war, while the other topics will be tackled marginally. The Lebanese so far have not been able to agree on a unified delegation that will present their cause. In view of this fact I rule out the possibility of a unanimous Arab stand regarding Lebanon.

Nasirite-Palestinian Accord Reached in Sidon
NC191921 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Excerpts] An expanded meeting was held at the house of Eng Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization, in Sidon at 1500 today. The conferees discussed recent incidents in Sidon and ways to bolster relations between nationalist Lebanese and Palestinians. The meeting was attended by representatives of nationalist and progressive parties, key Islamic figures, the commander and chief of staff of the Popular Liberation Army, the chief of security police, and representatives of Palestinian factions. [passage omitted]

After the meeting, the following statement was issued:

First, the conferees declared their condemnation and denunciation of recent incidents, taking the view that they were suspicious actions designed to create a rift in relations between the struggling Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. [passage omitted]

Second, the conferees affirmed their determination to take the necessary political, security, and military measures to avoid a recurrence of such incidents. [passage omitted]

Third, the conferees asserted their absolute belief that it is up to the Lebanese nationalists to make the decisions and carry them out, since nationalist Lebanese are responsible for all Lebanese areas in their confrontation with Zionism inside and outside the homeland.

Fourth, the conferees emphasized the role of the security police as the instrument for maintaining national security. [passage omitted]

Fifth, the conferees stressed their support for the role of the Popular Liberation Army in resisting the Zionsit enemy and its agents on the Kafr Falus front. This army is viewed as the military framework which must embrace all strugglers who fight the enemy. [passage omitted].

Sixth, the conferees renewed their call for continued efforts to implement the 11 September agreement on ending the camps war. The conferees called on struggler Mustafa Sa'd to continue the Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue in order to guarantee the implementation of the agreement.

Seventh and last, the statement stressed the importance of establishing the necessary structures for the unification of the Palestinian stand. [passage omitted]

Paper Views U.S. Stand on UN Resolution
JN200825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 20 Nov 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Will the United States Succeed in Foiling Resolution 3,379?" *Al-Thawrah* says:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has taken advantage of Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shamir's visit to Washington to express the extent of his love and fondness for Israel and how much he is committed to everything that serves its interests and its hostile and expansionist designs.

He did so when he ratified the congressional bill calling on the United Nations to withdraw its resolution which affirms that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

The bill Reagan ratified urges the U.S. Administration to mobilize its economic, political, and diplomatic capabilities to put pressure on the United Nations and to force it to retract Resolution No 3,379 which stigmatized Zionism as racism.

This means that the United States has come to consider itself more concerned with this issue than Israel itself and that it must wage a relentless campaign to foil the UN resolution as illegal in accordance with international laws.

Here we may ask the following question: What changes have taken place for the United States to lead such a campaign? Israel continues to occupy Arab territories and refuses to recognize any legitimate right of the Palestinian Arab people. Israel exercises racial discrimination against the Arabs with all of its inhuman dimensions.

Moreover, Israel wages a systematic war of extermination against the Palestinian Arab people and deprives them of the modicum conditions for a free and dignified livelihood.

Al-Thawrah adds: The fact that an Arab committee, comprising an intellectual elite, has been formed to support the UN resolution should be an incentive to all Arab countries to mobilize their political and diplomatic capabilities to safeguard this important international achievement and confront the Zionist campaign against this resolution.

This is required now more than ever before, particularly since the United States with all of its weight has sided with the Zionists to help them foil this resolution.

Afghanistan

Keshtmand Receives Soviet Planning Official

*LD192321 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Comrade Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, today met with Petr Andreyevich Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who recently arrived on a friendly visit to the DRA.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they assessed Afghan-Soviet cooperation in the important branches of the DRA's national economy and its recent development. They also discussed the recent development of economic and technical cooperation and its outcome, as well as the socioeconomic development of the DRA under the conditions of national reconciliation. [passage omitted]

According to another report, Petr Andreyevich Paskar today visited a Kabul mechanized farm and the (Ple Charkhi) raisin factory and acquainted himself with the work processes in these establishments. [passage omitted]

Another report says that the guest delegation met with the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform at the ministry headquarters today.

Wakil Returns From UN Session, GDR Visit

*LD192316 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] Comrade Abdul Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo the DRA minister of foreign affairs, returned home this afternoon after participating in the 42d session of the UN General Assembly in New York. Wakil was also returning from an official and friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs. He made a brief stopover in Moscow en route home.

On his arrival at Kabul International Airport, Comrade Abdul Wakil was greeted by Mir Saheb Karwal, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; deputies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, USSR ambassador and extraordinary representative in the DRA; and, Kraft Bumbel, GDR ambassador and extraordinary representative in DRA.

Politburo Views Transportation, Reconciliation

*LD192347 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] A periodic session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo was held today during which the situation of transport services in Kabul and measures to be taken for their improvement were assessed.

It pointed out that the work of the Milie Bus transport enterprise, which has the responsibility of meeting Kabul's transportation requirements, is not responsive to the demands of the June plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. The leadership of Milie Bus, the Ministry of Transport, and the Executive Committee of the Kabul Council of Representatives have not shown the necessary readiness for city transportation under conditions of a rapid increase in the city's population.

The Politburo pointed out that the Ministry of Transport has not taken effective measures for resolving the existing problems, for the necessary expansion of enterprises, or for the improvement of its economic and financial activities and its technical-financial services, such as the completion of spare parts. The ministry has carried out its controlling duties weakly. It has not been able to better organize mutually beneficial relations with private sector transportation in order to meet citizens' increasing transportation requirements.

The Executive Committee of the Kabul Council of Representatives has not paid serious attention to solving the city's transportation problems, which impact on all Kabul inhabitants. Up to now, it has not, with the help of the Traffic Department, drafted the future plan for the development of the city transportation network. Most parts of city do not have bus stops or bus-stop shelters, and a number of city roads are in very bad condition. The Traffic Department carries out only a weak campaign against those who break traffic laws.

The Kabul city party committee has not fulfilled the necessary work toward the full implementation of the decisions of the June plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, on the basis of which the rapid development of the economy and the effective use of existing resources should have been solved and serious attention paid to the daily work of each productive collective and each party organization.

The existing resources of Milie Bus have not been used effectively and necessarily; 43 percent of the total number of buses do not operate as a result of shortages of drivers and a lack of timely repair for vehicles. The culture [as heard] of transportation services is down. Therefore, the people's complaints regarding the disorder and bad service of city transportation have increased.

The Politburo commissioned the Kabul city party committee, the Ministry of Transport, the Executive Committee of the Kabul Council of Representatives, the Kabul Traffic Department, and the party organization of Milie Bus to take immediate measures for removing the existing shortcomings, and to take serious and decisive steps aimed at resolving the accumulated problems in Kabul's transportation services.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo also assessed the results of the work of the first congress of DRA tradesmen. Having approved the positive results, it commissioned the relevant bodies to resolve the affairs connected with the future organization of the activity of the Central Council of the Tradesmen's Union and its bodies in the localities; the draft of a plan to improve the development of the tradesmen's sector for 1367 [21 March 1988 to 20 March 1989] and subsequent years; helping to form administrative bodies for the provincial and city unions; and other issues.

The Politburo discussed the further attraction of tribes in implementing the national reconciliation policy. It pointed out that since the declaration of the national reconciliation policy, based on the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of Jadi [22 December to 20 January] 1365 [21 March 1986 to 20 March 1987] of the PDPA Central Committee, certain work has been carried out in various spheres to explain the goals of national reconciliation to the tribes, to deliver assistance to them, and to attract them to the national reconciliation policy. Certain successes have been achieved. The role of tribes in implementing state plans; returning compatriots from abroad; creating border militia, regional tribal units, and other civilian forces; ensuring contacts with the armed opposition groups; repairing schools; expanding literacy courses; and creating peace zones has increased.

Having approved the accomplished tasks, the Politburo commissioned the relevant bodies to remove the shortcomings and weaknesses that exist in this regard. Effective measures should be taken and put into practice aimed at the better organization of work with tribes and at increasing their active part in implementing the national reconciliation policy.

The Politburo also assessed the need to create a special publication for the Hazara nationality. It approved the bimonthly publication of a new magazine, called *Ghar-jestan*, in order to assist in the political and cultural enlightenment of the Hazara nationality and explain the national reconciliation policy to them.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo also assessed a number of national and international issues.

Bangladesh

Ershad Appeals to 'Conscience of the People'
BK191613 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] President Ershad has appealed to the conscience of the people whether they will allow the nation to be swayed by anarchism and vandalism or return to constitutional path for advancement of political institutions and national progress. He was speaking to heads of and directors of sector corporations, autonomous bodies, and body corporates in Dhaka today. The president said if we give in to the politics of terrorism and hooliganism,

then none can say how long the nation will remain hostage of such activities. Once vandalism and indiscipline take over the society, it will not only destroy the social fabric and economy but make the society subservient to their whims. As a result, none will be able to lead honorable life, rather lawlessness will prevail in the society.

The president said time has come to bring an end to the situation unitedly and lead the country to the constitutional path through constitutional politics. The sacred Constitution has laid down ways to manage the affairs of the country, including the change of governments, and incorporating necessary amendments in it. The president said whenever politics was constitutional, peace and progress were ensured. But in case of any deviation from such path, it gave rise to conflict, clashes, anarchy, and terrorism. Such course of negative politics did more harm to national economy, which might turn to be dangerous for poor country like ours. He said all politics have a single common objective of welfare of the common man. But due to the present politics of anarchy and confusion, the working people and the poor who form the vast multitude of the population have become worst sufferers.

The president said the opposition parties have come out with politics of terrorism at a time when the country is set on the path of progress and stability and economy has reached a takeoff stage after 6 years of relentless efforts by all. Besides, in the backdrop of the recent unprecedented floods in which property and resources worth over \$1 billion were lost, such negative politics would be disastrous for the nation.

India

Ryzhkov 'Warmly Welcomed' in Delhi 20 Nov
BK200642 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0633 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] A warm and ceremonial welcome was given to the Soviet prime minister, Mr Nikolay Ryzhkov, on his arrival in New Delhi this morning on a 6-day visit to the country. He was received at the airport by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and his cabinet colleagues. Mr Ryzhkov is accompanied by a 30-member delegation. Besides attending functions related to the inauguration of the Soviet festival in India, the Soviet leader will have two rounds of official talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Mr Ryzhkov will also call on the president and the vice president.

Media Comments on Recent Sino-Indian Talks

Radio Commentary
BK181720 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1010 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Commentary by political commentator Sunil Roy: "Eighth Round of Indo-China Border Talks"]

[Text] The mist of the Sumdorong Chu incident along the McMahon Line in the eastern sector that merely shrouded the ongoing India-China border talks seems to

have lifted. Slowly but steadily Chinese negotiators realized the futility of (oppressive) language. This realization was in evidence in great measure in the just concluded eighth round of official talks on the India-China boundary question. Unmistakably, China was using harsh words when India protested in July last year to the incursion of uniformed Chinese soldiers in the Kameng division of the northeast Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. Even as the Indian Parliament decided to confer statehood on Arunachal Pradesh earlier this year, China once again reacted violently. Beijing spoke of what it termed as occupation of Chinese territory through domestic legislation and described Arunachal Pradesh as basically an Indian occupied territory.

In the background of these two major developments intervening the seventh and eighth round of talks, Indian and Chinese officials met in Delhi for the past 3 days to thrash out and reconcile their points of difference on the contending border issue that had bedeviled relations between the two countries now close on to 30 years. The border dispute led to an open war in October 1962 and had remained in cold storage for nearly 2 decades until December 1981 when the first round of talks was opened in Beijing. Ever since, the venue of talks alternated between New Delhi and the Chinese capital.

Apart from the reiteration of a peaceful settlement of the issue one new development emerged from the latest round of talks. An invitation to the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to pay an official visit to China was renewed by the Chinese delegation on the closing day of the talks. The invitation at this stage of border talks is being interpreted as part of the Chinese strategy to raise the level of discussions to the political level. Officially there is no immediate indication when such a visit can take place. This must be subject to long preparations. But more importantly, the visit has to fit into the busy schedule of domestic preoccupation and travel abroad already committed by Mr Gandhi.

While the seventh round of talks took place last year in July under the shadow of fresh Chinese intrusion several kilo metres deep inside the Indian territory, the eighth round began and ended in an atmosphere free from tension. There was no expectation of a breakthrough as a result of the latest round of talks. But there is a general satisfaction that the talks ended on a positive note.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said at the end of the talks, it is our feeling that an atmosphere has been created for further development of our relations and settlement of differences. Speaking elsewhere, the prime minister said he was confident that the boundary problem would be resolved. He, however, uttered a note of caution against any quick and easy solutions. Mr Gandhi acknowledged that the latest round of talks had made some progress. As part of improvement in Indo-Sino relations Mr Gandhi said and I quote: We were also

talking about cooperation in several areas. This observation from the prime minister makes a tremendous sense in that Beijing had made it virtually impossible for New Delhi to continue border talks.

By raising so much of dust of controversy over the statehood conferred on Arunachal Pradesh and the Sumdorong Chu incident, Beijing is seen to be trying to distract attention from Aksai Chin, which they have already occupied. China has at times without number stressed that it could never give up its claim to 90,000 square km of territory it considers to be occupied by India in the eastern sector alone. India has all along maintained a steady posture on the dispute. In June last year, Mr Gandhi said there was no alarming situation on the border or confrontation in the eastern sector of the border following the Chinese intrusion. India has repeated that it seeks no confrontation with China on the border issue even after provocative Chinese reaction to the border situation created more by the intrusion of its own soldiers than by Indians in uniform.

Another immediate and positive result of the talks could be that there would be no violations or mutual irritations of the Sumdorong Chu type. Both sides also agreed to further develop friendly relations for the development of bilateral relations. Already there exists a trade agreement between the two countries initialled in Beijing on 15 August 1984.

Papers View Talks, Relations

BK190823 Hong Kong AFP in English 0750 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 19 (AFP)—News that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is to visit China, the first such trip by an Indian premier in more than 30 years, shows that the two countries have put their border dispute on ice in the interests of improved relations, newspapers said here Thursday.

"This amounts to freezing of tension along the border, enabling the two sides to look at the problem in an overall context," the mass-circulation *Hindustan Times* said in an editorial on the outcome of bilateral talks which ended here Tuesday.

"Improved Sino-Indian relations could make a substantial contribution to the resolution of the Afghanistan and Kampuchea (problems)," the *Times* said.

"Nearer home, ties between New Delhi and Beijing will make a vast difference to the prospects of success of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)."

However almost all leading Indian newspapers warned that New Delhi must handle plans for the trip with caution because of an inevitable opposition lobby that would urge "no peace with China unless every inch of territory occupied by it is recovered."

The last Indian prime minister to visit China was Jawaharlal Nehru in 1954. In 1962, India and China fought a brief but bitter border war, after which Indian military spending soared, ties with Moscow strengthened and relations with Beijing cooled.

In 1971, New Delhi and Moscow signed a friendship treaty for mutual military assistance in case of external aggression after which the Soviet Union became India's main military supplier.

The announcement that Mr Gandhi had in principle accepted an invitation to visit Beijing at an unspecified date came at the end of three days of border talks here, the eighth session since the war, and was accompanied by a pledge that both sides had agreed to solve border disputes peacefully.

"The (Indian) Government must spare no efforts to explain to the country the rationale behind its efforts to seek entente," the respected *Times of India* said, adding that the border issue should now be seen "in a wider perspective of regional and international cooperation."

It also cautioned that it was too early to say the bitterness generated by the Sino-Indian war 25 years ago was a thing of the past and applauded Mr Gandhi for warning the nation that no "quick and easy solutions" were at hand.

"At a time when Moscow itself has discarded all talk of a Washington-Islamabad-Beijing axis, it would be odd to say the least for New Delhi not to take a fresh look at the assumptions that shape its policies towards China," *The Times of India* said.

The pro-Moscow *Patriot* daily attributed the "note of hope" emerging from the talks to "the readiness of the two parties to refrain from putting the focus on the territorial issue but to turn to other areas of common concern."

Adding that there was no "quick-fix" solution to the border problem, the *Patriot* said there was "no reason why relations in other spheres cannot be promoted even while the territorial settlement is patiently pursued."

"The process needs to be carried forward, though without exaggerated expectations," it added.

The orthodox *Hindu* daily said the fact that the two sides called for peace and tranquility along the disputed border meant that "the status quo is largely acceptable to them pending a formal settlement."

China claims about 90,000 square kilometers of Indian-occupied land, while India says China occupies some 38,000 square kilometers of its land.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Meets Leaders

Calls on President

BK181702 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] The foreign minister of Ethiopia, Mr Berhanu Bayeh, called on the president, Mr R. Venkataraman, at Rashtrapati Bhawan [President's house] today. The meeting lasted 20 minutes. Mr Bayeh also called on the prime minister.

Delivers Message to Gandhi

EA192239 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Summary] A delegation led by Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, has delivered a message sent by President Mengistu Haile Mariam to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The delegation had earlier visited Australia and New Zealand.

Congress-I Leads in Nagaland Assembly Polls

BK200847 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] In the Nagaland Assembly elections, the Congress-I candidate and the finance minister, Mr T.N. Ngullie, has been unseated in a triangular contest in the Tyui Constituency. The N.N.D.P. [Naga National Democratic Party] candidate, Mr N.L. Odio, defeated him by a margin of over 600 votes. Mr Ngullie was a member of the Nagaland Assembly since its inception in 1964. In the Tizit Constituency, the Congress-I candidate, Mr (Yiang Fong), has defeated his nearest N.N.D.P. rival, Mr (Beetinkap Vangnow) by a margin of over 1,700 votes. Counting of votes in the remaining constituencies is in progress.

Here is the latest tally:

Results declared—32

Congress-I—20

N.N.D.P.—6

N.P.P. [Nagaland People's Party]—1

Independents—5

Meghalaya State Evokes National Security Act

BK201247 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] The Meghalaya government has evoked the national security act to contain the situation arising out of the activities of some antisocial elements. Ten persons from different parts of Shillong have been detained in

the last 3 days under the provisions of the act. This was disclosed by the chief secretary of Meghalaya, Mr V. Ramakrishnan, in Shillong today.

Naxalite Movement Stronger in Andhra Pradesh
BK160935 Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Nov 87 p 6

[Excerpts] Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh), Nov 1 (UNI)—He dreams of becoming a Che Guevara and styles himself a Charu Mazumdar. He is the 'scarlet pimpnel' the police are frantically looking for.

Sixty-six year old Kondapalli Seetharamaiah is the founder-head of the Peoples War Group (PWG), the most military and dreaded Naxalite organisation in Andhra Pradesh.

He has twice escaped from police custody, commands his well-equipped 'dalams' (guerilla gangs) from somewhere outside the state and suffers from a terminal disease.

Seetharamaiah's Peoples War Group firmly believes in armed struggle for agrarian revolution and physical annihilation of people believed to be 'class enemies'.

Known for its ruthlessness, the group has been behind the killing of 17 policemen in the past three months.

Seetharamaiah whose whereabouts are kept secret and not even disclosed to many of his PWG lieutenants, started his communist career as a worker and rose to become a CPI-M leader in Krishna district.

Inspired by Charu Mazumdar and the first Naxalite uprising in north Bengal, he formed his Marxist-Leninist faction in 1980, when he was underground after jumping bail in a murder case.

He was captured in 1982. But on 4 January, 1984, he made a dramatic escape from the Osmania General Hospital in Hyderabad, killing a police constable.

"We have put many of our men to trace him and the last we heard of him was from Bangalore", says Andhra Pradesh special inspector-general H J Dora who handles anti-Naxalite operations.

Other important leaders in the PWG are Mukku Subba Reedy, I V Sambasiva Rao, N C Shivaji and Narra Laxaman Rao.

PWG's frontal organisations are Radical Students Union, Radical Youth League, Ryot Coolie Sangham, Revolutionary Writers Association and Jana Natya Mandali, according to police.

Seetharamaiah's 'dalam' leaders move in inaccessible tribal hamlets and are referred to as 'annalu' in Telugu meaning brothers by the tribals.

The group is organised on a military pattern and its men in olive-green roam the jungles of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Khammam and Warangal districts.

They conduct 'open' courts in the interior villages, settling land disputes. All land transactions take place only with their permission.

The PWG collects protection money from kendu leaf and adkari collectors, paper mill owners, timber merchants and landlords.

According to police, PWG district committee members are paid Rs 200 a month, armed bands Rs 300 and those operating in the jungles Rs 600.

When the State Government publicised extortions by PWG, the group issued leaflets to explain that the money was being collected to buy arms, fight court cases and propagate Marxist-Leninist literature.

After the Alampalli ambush in Adilabad district in August, when Chief Minister N T Rama Rao announced Rs 179 crore for the uplift of the tribals, PWG 'dalams' told Gond leaders that the money was coming from the Government because they killed policemen.

The Peoples War Group which appears to be well entrenched in the inaccessible tribal pockets, is however, plagued by schism.

It split first when Seetharamaiah's lieutenant Paila Vasudeva Rao left him to join the Chandra Pulla Reddy faction which again split in 1984.

PWG also split into central organising committee and the reorganising committee and the reorganising committee under the leadership of Anantapur lawyer Rauf who is now detained in the Warangal Central Jail.

PWG split again recently when differences cropped between Seetharamaiah and his second-in-command K G Satyamurti. This led to fissures down the line of command.

Major reverses suffered by PWG include a police raid on its headquarters in Hyderabad, seizure of arms and ammunition and the arrest of group secretary Nalla Adu Reddy in May 1986.

PWG has fought many a battle with the musclemen of forest contractors and shown its brutality by maiming people it believes are police informers, police say.

In many villages of Karimnagar, Warangal and Nizamabad, naxalite supporters have had their limbs axed because of internecine fights.

In east Godavari, Khamman and Warangal districts, the Paila Vasudev Rao group and the Chandra Pulla Reddy are up in arms against each other in their efforts to enlarge their sphere of influence.

In Yellandu area of Khammam, the factional fights have reached alarming proportion, sandwiching scores of villages, police say.

Although all the three groups believe in guerrilla warfare as advocated by Mao Zedong, differences between them are over organisation of the naxalite movement.

Several attempts to unite these groups have been futile, says former naxalite leader in Adilabad, schism has dogged the movement right from the start.

The Chandra Pulla Reddy faction is opposed to individual annihilation but is prepared for armed agrarian revolution. It believes in participation in the elections and favours only limited 'annihilation' of policemen to protect its cadre. [passage omitted on past naxalite movements]

Police say naxalite movement is today shorn of ideology and is managed by lumpens and criminals. Civil rights activists and naxalite leaders say however it is crass snobbery to describe in these terms a movement which was originally started to uplift the landless poor peasants and ensure their rights.

Tamil Nadu Leader's Stand Examined

BK171025 Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Nov 87 p 4

[From the "Comment" section: "MGR's Move"]

[Text] There are disturbing signals from Tamil Nadu over the Sri Lankan issues that deserve to be regarded with greater concern than displayed by New Delhi in this regard thus far. The reference is not to the agitation by the Dravida Kazhagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. They, especially the latter, were bound to try and exploit the situation wrought by the hostilities between the Indian Peace Keeping Force and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. They have, in fact, made less trouble than they perhaps wanted, because of their initial indecision about supporting the LTTE's cause.

The more unsettling development has been the reaction and role of the AIADMK. When party leader N. Kalimuthu, associated for long with an anti-Congress and anti-Center faction, issued a vehemently strong statement against the Indian Peace Keeping Force's mission, it was seen as a recurrence of the phenomenon witnessed during the Chief Minister's earlier absence from the country, when such militancy was similarly flaunted by the same group.

Mr M.G. Ramachandran's appeal from his sick bed abroad to the State's people to join a Dravida Kazhagam-organized "bundh" [shutdown] in solidarity with

the Sri Lankan Tamils was not generally given undue significance in this regard. But the message sent out by him on his return through reinduction of Mr R.M. Veerappan, belonging to the same faction as Mr Kalimuthu's, into the Cabinet cannot be ignored. The popular leader of Tamil Nadu would not appear to realise that he cannot meet the challenge of the DMK by appeasing the forces it represents from time to time. More important, at the current juncture, however, is for the Center to recognise the gravity of a repercussion of the Indian military operations that the AIADMK opposition to them symbolises.

Minister on Countering Pakistan's New Plane

BK190925 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] India is fully capable of meeting any threat posed by Pakistan's program to produce a new fighter aircraft in collaboration with the United States and China. The defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant, told the Rajya Sabha today that according to government information the new Pakistani aircraft would be ready by 1991. India, he said, is also developing its own light combat aircraft representing a new generation in avionics and armaments, which will be way ahead of other aircraft.

Iran

Khamene'i Friday Sermon Condemns Arab Summit

LD201208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Today, as in previous weeks, the sacred sites of the Friday prayers throughout the country have glorified the unity of the Islamic ummah. Monotheistic prayer-holders have responded to this Mohammadan rite.

In Tehran, God-seeking people held the Friday political-religious prayers under the leadership of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. They assembled at Tehran University and in the adjoining streets.

In his prayer sermons, the Friday prayer imam of Tehran condemned the recent meeting of the Arab reactionary heads. He asserted: The activity that these reactionaries have embarked upon is a calamity and a disgrace for the Arab countries and for the dignified and fanatical people of the Arab world. It epitomizes the disgrace of the Arab world for future generations as well.

The president of the republic added: The failed Amman conference indicates that the Arabs will not be able to stand against Zionism. Their decision to restore relations with Egypt, which stands beside the regime usurping Palestine, is in fact tantamount to signing a peace treaty with the Israeli regime.

Continuing his remarks, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council referred to the historic and unprecedented mobilization of the resisting people of Iran in

response to the message of the Supreme War Support Council, as well as their obedience to the order of the imam of the ummah. He then said: Despite the fact that the reactionary Arabs regard this natural mobilization of the people in the war as a response to their own activities, and although the United States regards this mobilization as a threat to itself, this mobilization and this phase are intended to bring successive pounding blows to the Iraqi regime.

Hojjat ol-Islam val-Moslemin Khamene'i then referred to the heavy blows by the Islamic combatants during operations last night in the Dahuk Province of Iraq. He emphasized: These attacks have been going on successively and they are permanent. We have now arrived at a phase in which we must change the form of the war.

Khamene'i, Musavi Speak to Tehran Imams
LD191843 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] At a meeting of the Friday imams of Tehran Province, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran, delivered a speech about divine assistance during the imposed war. He stated: Our stand within international society is a just one. We have always pursued justice. The chairman of the Supreme War Support Council praised the unprecedented enthusiasm expressed for continued participation in the war effort and in the financial jihad.

Later, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi commented on global arrogance's extensive efforts and recent plans in the region to legitimize the continued forced occupation of the House of Qods and its Islamic sites. He declared the government's readiness to confront the plots of that arch-satan, the United States. The prime minister also praised the efforts being made by the public sector and state employees in the field of economic development, as well as their presence at the battlefronts.

In conclusion, the Friday imams of Tehran Province decisively expressed their support for the directive of the Supreme War Support Council. They asserted that the intensive presence of the popular forces at the battlefronts and their support for the financial jihad were the only ways to respond to the defeated military policies of global arrogance in the Persian Gulf, as well as to the U.S.-dictated declaration by the reactionary statesmen at the Arab summit in Amman. The imams declared their readiness to participate actively at the warfronts.

IRNA Report on Gathering
LD201719 Tehran IRNA in English 1703 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 20, IRNA—The tenth gathering of Tehran Province's Friday prayer leaders was held with participation of President 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, here Thursday. President Khamene'i said that the Islamic Republic has always called

for justice in the international circles. Also speaking at the gathering was Premier Musavi who stressed Iranian nation's crushing answer to all the plots hatched in a vain bid to force the Islamic Republic to compromise.

Musavi said that soon after the 'Karbala-5' operations launched by Iranian Muslim combatants in Shalamchah last year, the big powers began attempting to save Saddam (Husayn) and to make Iran reconcile. The main measures, he said, were taken by the United States including its provocations in the U.N. Security Council, and its presence in the Persian Gulf along with its allies. American forces in the Persian Gulf unveiled global arrogance's ill intents by attacking Iranian cargo ship *Iran-Ajr* and by assaulting Iranian oil rigs in the Persian Gulf, Musavi said, noting it was then obvious through the U.S. movements and the U.S. officials' statements that American forces are in the Persian Gulf only to keep Saddam in power and deal a blow on the Islamic Revolution.

Describing Arab summit meet in Amman, Jordan, as another 'unsuccessful policy' to save Saddam in the Iraqi-imposed war, the premier said the participants in the summit attempted to drive Arabs' attention to Iran from the issue of Zionism and Qods occupying regime and also endorse Kuwait's measure in inviting the U.S. forces to the Persian Gulf. Musavi said the most crushing response to these plots is to prove that there are forces in Islam's world who are prepared to fight on until the last drop of their blood. The Friday prayer leaders and theologians in the gathering signed a scroll announcing readiness to attend the war fronts.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Praises Theologians' Role
LD201515 Tehran IRNA in English 1445 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 20, IRNA—Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Islam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani hailed Thursday the role theologians play in the society and said probably the most important reason for resistance of the Iranian nation is presence of theologians among volunteer forces.

Speaking to a large group of visiting combatant theologians here the speaker said the success of the Islamic revolution and the continuous victories have been achieved because of the union between the theologians and the people.

When the Islamic revolution triumphed under the theologians leadership, social analysts imagined that theologians would take the power and stay away from the people, said Hoj. Hashemi-Rafsanjani. But, he added, the Iraqi-imposed war and critical situations through which Iranian people passed, proved the contrary.

Referring to the prominent theologians martyred since the victory of the 1979 Islamic revolution including martyrs Ayatollah Motahhari and Ayatollah Beheshti as

well as four martyred Friday prayers leaders whom Hashemi-Rafsanjani described as "firm foundations for the revolution", the speaker said "it was due to the endeavours of the theologians that we can rely on ourselves against threats of the bullying superpowers like the U.S., NATO, reactionaries and the Zionists."

At the end of the meeting Hoj. Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed on further presence of the theologians at the war fronts and said the firm steps of the theologians in the battlefields would eventually bring happiness to the Iranian nation.

Khomeyni Addresses Qom's 83d Brigade 19 Nov
LD191322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The imam of the ummah met with members of the 83d Brigade of Imam Ja'far Sadiq, peace be on him, at the Jamaran Hoseyniyyah [Khomeyni's Tehran residence] today. The brigade is comprised of religious students from Qom who are engaged in combat as well as missionary work. We begin the news of this hour from the Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran with a full report on this meeting.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Thanks be to God and greetings to his messenger. [passage omitted reciting Arabic verses] We offer unlimited thanks to the soldiers of God, to those who love the imam of the ummah, Ruhollah. Thanks to the imam, who has graced us with allowing our eyes to be enlightened with the light of his leadership's body. [passage omitted reiterating this thought] O imam, O leader, these brothers who are sitting here in your presence and whose eyes are full of tears of happiness are your fighters. They are the fighting religious students, who have taken their lives in their hands. Since the beginning of the imposed war, they have abandoned everything they had, motivated by your message, to be present in the vanguard of the soldiers of the Hidden Imam and alongside the combatants of Islam.

O leader, these dear ones have this message for you: Your slightest gesture is enough to prompt us to run ahead. Following the statement of the Supreme War Support Council and the reply of your excellency to it, these dear ones have announced their presence, racing to recruitment centers and asking impatiently to be sent to the warfront [passage omitted on readiness to continue fighting]

I will simply give you a brief statistic to demonstrate their readiness to continue fighting. From the "Karbala-4" operation to the "Nasr 4" operation, 427 members of these very soldiers of yours were martyred. [passage omitted eulogizing bravery of some of these fighters]

Under the guidance of the country's elders and authorities, these brave ones have now been organized into a brigade, known as the 83d Brigade of Imam Ja'far Sadiq, peace be on him, and consisting of fighting clerics. These brothers have undergone various military expertise studies. Now they are declaring their complete readiness to lose their lives and heads for Islam the moment you so order them to do so. I do not know how to thank you for having received us in your presence. I have only one request to make on behalf of those present. Please pray for them in a few sentences. [cries of slogans and prayers]

[Khomeyni] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate...[interrupted by weeping] I do not know how to express...[interrupted by weeping] I cannot express the feelings I have for you...[interrupted by weeping] I do not know how to express my sincerity and love to all the strata of the nation, especially the clerics. You must be sure that at any time I believe that my prayers would be answered, I do pray for everybody. And now I beseech Almighty God to keep you safe on the path you tread. God guide the enemies of Islam to the correct path, and if that is not possible, annihilate them. I hope that you all, gentlemen, as well as the other strata of the nation, are upright in your affairs. These belong to what is right. Your path is the path of God. Therefore, Almighty God will offer you victory. O God, these are Your servants. They are serving Your Islam. They are sacrificing their lives to defeat the infidels. O God, please confirm them, safeguard them, keep them in good health, and bring everybody's end to goodness. God's peace to you. [end recording]

[Announcer] It must be reiterated that since the beginning of the imposed war, more than 1,700 clerics have been martyred on the warfront and more than 200 clerics are missing in action.

Further Combat Operations Against Iraq

Communique No 3,025

LD191749 Tehran IRNA in English 1732 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 19, IRNA—Iranian jet fighters in three separate missions bombed the Iraqi 'Aqra' garrison near Dohuk in northern Iraq and also enemy troop concentrations in Sharhani, southern fronts, Thursday, said a military communique here today.

The 3025th Joint Staff Communique said that Iraqi troops suffered substantial losses in men and equipment in the Iranian air raids carried out in retaliation for recent Iraqi bombing of non-military targets in the Islamic Republic.

The fighters returned safely to bases after the bombing missions which took place at 08:05, 09:00 and 10:37 hours local time (04:35, 05:30 and 07:05 GMT).

Iraq's Al-'Amayah oil platform and a watch tower on the Al-Faw-'Umm Qasr axis at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf suffered considerable losses by the coastal artillery fire of Iranian naval forces Wednesday.

Iran's Muslim combatants continued their battle with Iraqi troops throughout the fronts Wednesday, killing at least six enemy soldiers and setting ablaze several gun emplacements and three vehicles of theirs in a southern theater. They also suppressed enemy patrol activities in Kharratha [place-name as received].

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 10 enemy gun emplacements, two vehicles and a command jeep were destroyed in parts of the southern and western fronts in artillery duels with Iranian Gendarmier forces Wednesday.

An Iraqi patrol convoy, attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Helaleh, western sector Wednesday, suffered several casualties and was forced to flee under the artillery fire of the Muslim combatants.

In Mehran, Tiab and Zobeydat, western and southern sectors, movements of Iraqi motorized columns as well as enemy engineering operations were checked by Iranian artillery fire.

Iraqi troops sustained heavy losses and their engineering operations were checked in Nahr-e Anbar southern fronts, Wednesday, concluded the communique.

Hospital Said Hit by Iraq

LD200747 Tehran IRNA in English 0740 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 20, IRNA—An informed military source today accused the Baghdad regime of bombing a hospital in Kurdish-populated Dahuk Province (northern Iraq) itself in a bid to "take revenge" of the Kurdish forces who have joined Iran in the war against Iraq.

The military official told IRNA that Iran's Air Force had not carried out any operations over Dahuk Province Wednesday evening and that the hospital had been bombed on the direct orders of the Baghdad rulers.

By doing so, he said, Iraq followed two objectives: first to take revenge of the Kurdish freedom-fighters and secondly to make the Kurdish people pessimistic about the Islamic Republic.

He reminded Iraqi Army's repeated air and ground attacks on towns and villages in Dahuk Province in the past to force the Kurdish people to evacuate the area. "The bombardment of this hospital on Wednesday evening must have taken place in line with this policy (of Iraq)," he said.

The official concluded by saying that in retaliation for Iraq's bombing of the Dahuk hospital, Iran's jet fighters carried out a number of sorties on 'Aqrah garrison in the province Thursday thus taking revenge of the Baghdad rulers for committing this crime.

'Zafar-4' Operations Launched

LD201336 Tehran IRNA in English 1325 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 20, IRNA—Muslim combatants carried out Zafar-4 operations 250 kms. deep inside Iraq in Dahuk Province Thursday night. The combatants comprised a battalion of irregular forces under the command of Ramadan Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guard Corps (IRGC) who teamed up with combatant Peshmergas of Iraq's Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) to carry out the operations.

150 Iraqi Casualties

LD201542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1520 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to the following news item, which we have just received. The Islamic combatants are continuing their extraterritorial "Zafar-4" operations with the cooperation and participation of Kurdish Iraqi strugglers. Supported by intense and effective artillery, as well as other types of fire, and utilizing irregular warfare techniques, our combatants succeeded in launching an onslaught against enemy positions around Dahuk in Iraq. The headquarters of the 119th Infantry Brigade of the Ba'thist Army, along with all installations and hardware, have been completely destroyed. The above brigade was responsible for the command and protection of garrisons in the town. In the course of the attack against this headquarters, more than 150 personnel of the Ba'thist Army were killed or injured.

Dam, Power Station Damaged

LD201616 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1530 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a report which I have just received. In the course of the successful "Zafar-4" operations 250 km deep inside Iraqi territory, the electricity generating and transmission installations of Dahuk dam were 60 percent destroyed. According to the reports received from Ramadan headquarters, the telecommunications buildings and installations of the city of Dahuk were 40 percent damaged in the course of a surprise attack by the fighters of Islam last night. The

forces involved in the "Zafar-4" operations also successfully attacked the police headquarters in the city of Dahuk and inflicted considerable damage upon it. In this part of the operations, more than 100 enemy mercenaries were killed or wounded.

Helicopter Downed in Attack

LD201633 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1537 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A communique has just been received here. According to a Ramadan headquarters report, Muslim Iraqi Mojahedin and Kurdish Peshmergas are continuing the "Zafar-4" operations. They have succeeded in attacking an enemy column in the (Sangar) region and have dealt heavy blows at the forces.

In the course of the attack, the Imam Khomeini Corps of the 9th Badr Division affiliated with the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, as well as Peshmergas from the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan of Iraq, set ablaze a number of enemy armored personnel carriers and vehicles and downed an enemy helicopter in the operational region.

The enemy vacated the battlefield in the wake of this attack, leaving behind dozens of killed and wounded personnel and a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

Factories, Vehicles Destroyed

LD201644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1543 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. During the destructive "Zafar-4" operation in the Dahuk Province of Iraq, the road from Dahuk to Turkey was under the complete control of the combatants of Islam for 9 hours.

During this time, several tanks and trailer-trucks carrying equipment for the Iraqi regime were attacked and set on fire. Meanwhile, four factories around the town of Dahuk, which had provided part of the supplies of the Ba'thist Army, were destroyed by the powerful fire of the brave and infidel-fighting combatants of Islam. The destruction of more than 12 enemy military vehicles during an attack on a motor pool of the Ba'thist Army in the Dahuk region is another achievement of the successful "Zafar-4" operation.

Communique 3,026

LD201736 Tehran IRNA in English 1652 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 20, IRNA—Iran's Gendarmerie forces killed some Iraqi troops in border regions of Khuzestan setting afire at least 12 gun emplacements

and observations posts of theirs Thursday. The Iranian forces subjected Iraqi positions and fortifications to their heavy fire bringing the enemy's engineering activities to a halt in the said regions. Announcing the above, the 3026th communique of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said Iraqi forces sustained substantial casualties and damage in Nosoud [spelling as received] operational region.

Muslim combatants of Iran pounded Iraqi positions, fortifications, concentration centers and motorized columns throughout the fronts inflicting heavy casualties and damage on the Ba'thist troops, said the communique, adding that a command post and three light and heavy vehicles of the enemy forces were also destroyed. The communique said Iranian patrol units checked movements of Iraqi patrol groups in the battlefronts yesterday. The Iranian Muslim combatants subjected Iraqi engineering units to their artillery fire in Qasr-e Shirin and Kani Shaykh operational regions.

In Mehran, the Muslim forces of Iran checked Iraqi movements, said the communique, adding that activities of Iraqi infantry, armored and engineering units were checked in southern fronts, and especially in eastern Basra. Iranian Muslim combatants checked reconnaissance flights of Iraqi copters in Hoseyniyeh and eastern Basra on Thursday, and heavily pounded Iraqi positions west of the border in Khuzestan Province, inflicting damage and casualties on the Iraqi troops.

Plans 'To Destroy' U.S. Fleet Revealed

LD201020 Tehran IRNA in English 0957 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Bandar Abbas, Nov. 20, IRNA—Naval commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Hoseyn Ala'i says the reason the U.S. Navy has not conducted any military activities in the Persian Gulf waters is because of Iran's retaliatory measures.

Speaking at a seminar of members of the War Support Hqs. of this province here Thursday, Ala'i said: "To preserve our revolutionary spirit and reiterate the legitimacy of the Islamic Revolution, we have no option but to overcome the Baghdad regime, and such a victory will be impossible except militarily."

On the extensive presence of the West in the Persian Gulf and the failure of Washington's military-political schemes in the region, the IRGC commander said the "Americans are here to fight us." He said the U.S. has taken a hospital on a lease in Saudi Arabia five months ago, something which, he said, shows they have come to the region for war.

According to Ala'i the Americans will not leave the Persian Gulf but by force and military pressure and that there is no political solution to this problem.

On the recent call for mobilisation, Ala'i said Iran's Muslim combatants will inflict successive blows on Iraq in the war fronts and at the same time "we have drawn plans whereby we will utilize all our military capability to destroy the U.S. fleet and will solve the Persian Gulf issue once and for ever."

In related news from Tabriz (E. Azarbayjan Prov.), the IRGC spokesman 'Ali Reza Afshar told a gathering of Basij commanders Thursday that Iranian forces are ready to inflict their heavy blows on the Baghdad regime more determined than ever.

He said arrangements have been made so that despatch of forces will take place extensively and on a monthly basis in order to speed up the fall of Saddam Husayn.

In another development, it was announced in Mashhad (Khorasan Prov.) Thursday that about one million Basij forces will stage a huge maneuver in the various cities of the province next week.

According to a Basij official of Khorasan Province, out of this number including those who have undergone military service or attended the war fronts, some 100,000 have announced readiness to join the Mohammad (SAW) Corps.

Mobilization Forces Stage Tehran Maneuvers

*LD201725 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT
20 Nov 87*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 20, IRNA—A division of the Basij mobilization forces from Tehran took part in maneuvers on the hills near the capital Thursday night. The Basij division carried out mock attacks on enemy positions and defended against a presumptive enemy attack which included countermeasures against chemical warfare.

There will be nationwide military exercises by some 600,000 basijis on the sixth day of Basij week, starting on November 26. Thursday night's exercises code-named Sa'egheh (Lightning) took place on Robat Karim hills southwest of Tehran and included Basij resistance cells from mosques, schools, factories and government offices.

Transportation Agreements Signed With USSR

Protocol on Shipping

*LD191901 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] The 14th meeting of the Iran-Soviet Transportation Subcommission ended in Tehran this morning with the signing of a protocol by the Iranian deputy minister of roads and transportation and the Soviet deputy railroad minister.

The Iranian deputy transportation minister gave an interview after the friendly session in which he said: According to the protocol, Iranian vessels can enter and leave the Caspian Sea via Soviet inland waterways. He also reported that agreement had been reached to create a transport system along Iran's entire northern border with the Soviet Union.

The deputy transport minister said that a transport route between Iran, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union is being studied. Such an arrangement would allow Iran to export and import goods from Europe.

The deputy minister also noted that the two countries have reached complete agreement on setting up a joint shipping line in the Caspian Sea.

Railroad Agreement Signed

*LD191903 Tehran IRNA in English 1751 GMT
19 Nov 87*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 19, IRNA—A protocol on Tehran-Moscow railways cooperation was signed here Thursday by visiting Soviet Deputy Railways Minister Valeriy Nikolayevich Butko and Iran's Deputy Minister of Roads and Transportation Ahmad Madani.

The protocol was signed at the end of the 14th meeting of the Iran-Soviet Transportations Subcommission, which started here last week.

In an interview with reporters, Madani terming the outcome of the meeting 'fruitful', said that the signing of the protocol was a long stride towards Tehran-Moscow cooperation in the field of transportation.

He said that the two sides also agreed to set up a joint shipping line in the Caspian Sea.

New Defense Pact

*LD201056 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] The speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, has been quoted as saying Iran is negotiating a new defense pact with the Soviet Union. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani is said to have told a Japanese newspaper, *Asahi Shimbun*, that he had accepted an invitation to visit Moscow and his trip was expected to speed up negotiations on the treaty. He gave no details of the talks, but said little progress had been made so far. The last defense treaty between the two countries was ended after the Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Earlier, Tehran Radio reported that Iran and the Soviet Union had signed an agreement allowing Iranian ships to use Soviet internal waterways. The two countries have already agreed that Iran would export oil to the Soviet Union in return for machinery and equipment.

Velayati Assesses Ties After India Visit
LD192200 Tehran IRNA in English 1546 GMT
18 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 19, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived here Thursday, concluding a two-day official visit to New Delhi. He was welcomed at Mehrabad International Airport by Foreign Ministry officials and the Indian Ambassador to Tehran Ramish Chandar Arora.

Commenting on the objectives of his visit to India, Velayati told reporters upon arrival here that India and Iran enjoy long-standing historical ties which date back to several thousand years.

He said the friendship and solidarity between Tehran and New Delhi strengthened noticeably following the victory of the Islamic revolution in 1979.

The foreign minister cited the recent visit of India's Lower House of Parliament (Lok Sabha) Bal Ram Jakhar to Tehran, and his own visit to New Delhi as an indication of the growth of Iran-India ties.

Velayati said that in his meetings with Indian officials he discussed Tehran-New Delhi relations, presence of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf, forthcoming session of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Cyprus and decisions on determining the venue of the NAM summit.

WIH Director on U.S. 'Stagnation' in Gulf
LD192008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] War Information Headquarters [WIH] Director Kharrazi spoke at a roundtable political discussion this morning. He said that silence on the part of the Americans and the Western mass media with regard to events in the Persian Gulf in no way conveys the message that there is tranquility in the region.

Speaking at a weekly political roundtable on Tehran Television's second network, he added: During the past 2 weeks, 11 vessels have been hit in the Persian Gulf, which shows that military developments are continuing. Following the failure of their strategy in the Persian Gulf, he stressed, the Americans are now going through a period of stagnation. He added, however, that we must maintain and improve our readiness, both in manpower and materiel.

Commenting on U.S. efforts to force the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold indirect talks with the Iraqis at the United Nations, Kharrazi said: The Islamic Republic of Iran has been clear on its stands. We will have no negotiations with Iraq. Furthermore, our discussions with the UN secretary general are about formulating procedures with regard to a plan proposed by the secretary general and UN Security Council Resolution 598. There are no discussions with Iraq.

Chief Justice Says Country on 'General Mobilization'
LD191057 Tehran IRNA in English 0746 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Shiraz, Fars Prov., Nov. 19, IRNA—Chief Justice Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili said here Thursday that military and economic might and political stability of Iran have made even her foes to attest to Iran's powerful stand.

Speaking at the joint flag hoisting ceremony of military and disciplinary forces, the chief justice said that the U.S. and NATO members had put their power on display in the Persian Gulf but tasted defeat before the speed boats.

Referring to the recent 10-point statement of the Supreme Council for War Support calling for public mobilization to end the imposed-war, the chief justice said that the country is now in a state of general mobilization.

Therefore, he added, all the people should contribute to war efforts both financially and through participation in war fronts. Under present circumstances any shortcomings in this respect will pose severe dangers on the Islamic Republic of Iran, the chief justice concluded.

Environment Official Condemns Bushehr Attack
LD192250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] In the wake of the attack by Iraqi aircraft on the atomic energy facilities in Bushehr, Manafi, deputy prime minister and the official in charge of the Environmental Protection Agency, sent a message to the secretary general of the International Environmental Protection Agency and the regional marine environment protection administrator condemning this terrible Iraqi crime. He asserted that this is a clear threat to the people of the region and to the marine environment. He warned the Muslims of the world to react decisively in the face of this crime by the Zionist Iraqi regime.

Commentary Urges End to Dollar, Oil Price Link
NC191628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0345 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Commentary prepared by the Central News Unit Research Group]

[Excerpts] Lukman, Nigeria's petroleum minister and the current OPEC chairman, has stated that during the OPEC conference to be held in Vienna on 9 December, the replacement of the dollar by a basket of foreign currencies to determine oil prices will be one of the topics on the agenda. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Norway's petroleum minister asserted in an interview yesterday that even though his country is not an OPEC member, it, nevertheless, like OPEC, also wants oil prices to be calculated on the basis of a basket of various currencies instead of the dollar.

Ending the link between oil prices and the dollar was a proposal specifically made by the Islamic Republic of Iran last year. However, as a result of the stock market crash, other oil-producing countries have recently raised this topic. [passage omitted]

Fluctuations in the value of the dollar over the last 14 years have been extreme and have had direct impact on the economies of oil-exporting countries and, in general, on those of Third World countries. [passage omitted]

Apart from its few positive and many negative effects on the income of oil-exporting countries, the use of the dollar as a basis for pricing oil threatens the economic stability of these countries since they can never count on a specific income. This, in turn, leads to problems in their economic planning. Between 70 and 80 percent of the world's oil transactions are currently being carried out on the basis of the dollar.

Fluctuations in the dollar rate also affect the world supply of oil and the demand for it. As an organization representing the world's 13 major oil-producing countries, OPEC first brought up the possibility of using a basket of foreign currencies to replace the dollar in 1974, following fluctuations in the dollar rate. OPEC offered two baskets of currencies, consisting of the world's strongest currencies, and stated that it would set the price of oil on the basis of the average rate of these currencies. Actually, OPEC chose a new currency unit for itself, but, unfortunately for various reasons, this OPEC plan was never implemented.

With the beginning of the new series of dollar fluctuations in early 1985, the use of a currency unit other than the dollar was once again suggested by some OPEC members. The Islamic Republic of Iran resumed its calls last year for ending the link between the dollar and oil prices. [passage omitted]

Early this [Iranian] month, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran gave an interview in which he discussed the ill effects of dollar fluctuations on the foreign exchange incomes of oil-producing countries. He said that this is why the Islamic Republic of Iran is proposing that the dollar be replaced by the SDR [special drawing rights] system as the basis of oil pricing. [passage omitted]

Obviously, ending the link between the dollar and oil prices requires a strong political impetus. Oil is the most valuable product exported by Third World countries, and oil transactions worth billions of dollars are made each year. Therefore, ending this link will have an

extremely unfavorable impact on the U.S. political and economic situation in the world. This is why the idea has hitherto been opposed by pro-U.S. countries.

Given the diversity of political views within OPEC, this organization will find itself encountering difficulties when it comes to choosing a basket of currencies to replace the dollar. It should be noted that this idea has never been supported by the Hijaz, Kuwait, or other regimes in OPEC. At any rate, ending the link between the dollar and oil prices could be a turning point in the economic history of oil-producing countries and of all the Third World states.

Correction to Musavi Speech on Public Support

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Musavi Describes Public Support for War Effort," published in the 19 November Near East & South Asia Daily Report on page 48:

Column two, paragraph one, antepenultimate line: ...All I can say is that today, all of our activities behind the lines, our activities in production for example, all the activities which take place in the ministries, in the Ministry of Roads, all are, in a way, related to the issue of war...(providing indistinct words and combining paragraphs)

Same column, paragraph two, line seven: ...be linked together. The government emphatically supports all of this in a number of circulars and instructions, in the discussions we have had with various ministries, and in the resolution of the Supreme War Support Council; all these are in the service of this goal, to ensure that this move may continue, God willing...(providing indistinct words and rephrasing)

Pakistan

Afghan MiG's Attack Villages; 6 Killed
BK191707 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Peshawar, Pakistan, Nov 19 (AFP)—Six people were killed and 20 injured when Afghan planes attacked several northwest Pakistani villages Thursday, local correspondents said. The six Afghan MIG's hit the Baujar District 120 kilometres (75 miles) north of here in two attacks, the correspondents said. In the first raid, the aircraft killed two Afghan refugees and wounded 10, the reports said.

In the second attack, penetrating six kilometres (four miles) inside Pakistan, four Pakistanis died and 10 were seriously wounded. [passage omitted]

Information Agreement Signed With DPRK
BK171708 Islamabad Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed an agreement in Islamabad today for cooperation in the field of information. The agreement was signed by the federal minister for information and broadcasting, Qazi Abdul Majid Abid, and the deputy chairman of the information committee of DPRK, Mr (Chun Won-kun).

Sri Lanka

Reportage on Release of Soldiers, Cease-Fire

9 Soldiers Handed Over

BK191605 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Nine jawans [soldiers] were handed over to the peacekeeping force [PKF] by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, LTTE, at Chavakachcheri in Jaffna this evening. Stating this in New Delhi, an official spokesman said the LTTE has also promised to release the remaining nine soldiers later tonight. The jawans were taken over by the PKF in the presence of a group of journalists, who had been flown in from Madras this morning.

Meanwhile, the situation in Jaffna Peninsula is rapidly returning to normal. The spokesman said there is no organized resistance from the LTTE, while the peacekeeping force continues to search for arms and ammunition.

In Colombo, an agreement was signed today by the Indian high commissioner, Mr J.N. Dixit, and the secretary of Sri Lankan Finance Ministry for a credit of 25 crore rupees for the purchase of capital goods and services. This is the largest single credit ever extended to Sri Lanka by India.

Remaining 9 Soldiers Freed

BK191720 Hong Kong AFP in English 1637 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 19 (AFP)—Sri Lanka's dominant Tamil rebel group freed 18 Indian soldiers in two batches Thursday after holding them hostage for more than five weeks, the Indian High Commission (embassy) here said. A spokesman said the second batch of nine Indian Army commandos were released three hours after the first nine were handed over to an Indian Army officer at Chavakachcheri, 32 kilometres (20 miles) south of Jaffna. The soldiers were captured by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) October 13 during an Indian Army offensive last month in the rebel's northern Jaffna peninsula stronghold, officials said.

The first batch were handed over by LTTE deputy leader G. Mahendrarajan, alias Mahatiya, and another group leader, who were allowed to carry their personal weapons to the pre-arranged meeting place. About 20 Indian journalists were flown from the southern Indian city of Madras to witness the handover at the request of the LTTE, the official said. The Indian High Commission said it had not agreed to any conditions for the release, but observers here said there seemed to be a ceasefire in the fighting between Indian soldiers and Tamil rebels. [passage omitted].

Delhi Reports Release

BK200338 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] All the 18 jawans [soldiers] who have been held captive by the LTTE have been released. The second batch of nine jawans were handed over to the PKF at Chavakachcheri in Jaffna last night. Earlier in the evening a similar number were handed to PKF in the presence of a group of journalists who were flown in from Madras.

Meanwhile, the LTTE has said that they will not hand over arms before the PKF return to the pre-10 October position in northern Sri Lanka. Talking to newsmen yesterday after handing over the first batch of nine soldiers, the deputy leader of the LTTE, Mr Mahatiya, said they would consider surrendering of arms only on this condition. Our correspondent, who was part of the group to witness the handing over, says the LTTE leaders started indulging straight away in propaganda.

With the return of normalcy to Jaffna several thousands of Tamils who fled from various parts of the peninsula have returned to their homes.

India Announces Cease-Fire

BK201020 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 20 (AFP)—The Indian Government on Friday announced a 48-hour ceasefire against Tamil rebels in Sri Lanka. The announcement came a day after the guerrillas released 18 Indian soldiers held prisoner for more than five weeks.

"The government has decided that, for 48 hours, starting from 0700 hours (0230 GMT) tomorrow, the 21st November, the Indian Peacekeeping Force will not open fire on its own initiative," Minister of State for External Affairs Kanwar Natwar Singh told Parliament's Lower House here:

"It is hoped that the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) will use this opportunity to hand over their arms and unequivocally support the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement, in the larger interests of the Tamils of Sri Lanka, and do so during this period."

The LTTE has repeatedly demanded a ceasefire by Indian troops, about 20,000 of whom have been deployed in Sri Lanka's north and east between New Delhi and Colombo, to end a 4-year Tamil separatist campaign. India has turned down the ceasefire calls, saying the LTTE should first hand over its weapons and pledge to abide by the peace pact.

Last month, Indian troops launched an offensive against the LTTE after the rebels killed rival Tamil guerrillas and Sinhalese civilians in what India called a bid to wreck the pact. The offensive left about 830 rebels and 230 soldiers dead.

Friday's release of 18 Indian soldiers the LTTE had taken prisoner on October 13 in Jaffna was described by Mr Natwar Singh as a "positive development." He said the move was also "a vindication of the policy followed by the government of firmness, coupled with a willingness to keep the door open for negotiations."

Offensive To Continue

*BK201120 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] Major General Harkirat Singh, commander of the Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF), told Indian journalists at the Palaly base that despite the release of 18 Indian soldiers by the LTTE, the military offensive will be continued to disarm them fully. According to All India Radio, Major General Singh has said that they cannot agree with the statement made by Mahatiya, the LTTE second in command, that they had not killed any IPKF soldiers under captivity. The commander said that during the latter part of October, the LTTE had killed five Indian soldiers after arresting them. The Indian Peacekeeping Force has discovered 19,500 rounds of ammunition from the LTTE during the last few days. Major General Singh said that according to the latest figures 55,000 rounds of ammunition have been taken from the LTTE.

48 Hour Cease-Fire Planned

*BK201158 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1135 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] The government has decided that the PKF in Sri Lanka will observe a 48-hour ceasefire in the operation against the Tamil militants from 0700 [0130 GMT] tomorrow morning. This was announced by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, in the Lok Sabha today. The minister said that the PKF will not open fire on its own and expressed the hope that the LTTE will use this opportunity to hand over their arms and unequivocally support the India-Sri Lanka agreement in the larger interests of the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

He said a number of well-meaning people who have been in touch with the LTTE leadership believe that the LTTE needs a little time to hand over their weapons and

declare their support for the India-Sri Lanka Agreement. These sentiments have been echoed in the house. In response to these sentiments the government has decided to observe a 48-hour ceasefire starting from 0700 tomorrow morning.

The minister recalled the prime minister's statement on the developments in Sri Lanka on the 9th of this month in which he expressed the hope that even at this late stage better sense will prevail and the LTTE would hand over the arms and support the India-Sri Lanka Agreement. Mr Natwar Singh said there was no immediate response from LTTE which continued to attack the PKF and the civilian targets forcing the civilian population to give them shelter and using them as shields for their operations against our soldiers. The LTTE propaganda continued and the PKF has been forced to continue its operations under these circumstances. The people in the areas now under PKF control are beginning to emerge from their nightmare. They realize that they no longer need to fear for their lives or to live under coercion. They are beginning to come forward to point out LTTE caches to the PKF.

The minister said that numbers of LTTE personnel have become disillusioned. Surrenders are taking place and there have been indications that increasing numbers of the LTTE cadres now realize that there is no future in the continued and futile confrontation with the PKF. Faced with the resentment of the people of Jaffna who are unwilling any longer to countenance LTTE obduracy and in the face of sustained PKF pressure, the LTTE has now released the 18 PKF soldiers in their custody. This is a positive development and the vindication of India's policy of firmness coupled with the willingness to keep the door open for negotiations.

Cease-Fire May Be Extended

*BK201611 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] The government has decided that the PKF in Sri Lanka will not open fire on its own initiative for 48 hours from 0700 [0130 GMT] tomorrow. Announcing this in both houses of Parliament today, the minister of state for external affairs minister, Mr Natwar Singh, said the government has taken this decision in response to sentiments echoed by the members. [Passage omitted]

Giving clarifications on the points raised by members in the Rajya Sabha, Mr Natwar Singh made it clear that the decision not to open fire is not an ultimatum to the LTTE. He said the government may look into the question of extending the period beyond 48 hours if it finds a proper atmosphere and hopeful signs. The minister disclosed that the government is in touch with the LTTE leaders through contacts and the 48-hour time was asked for by the LTTE itself. He hoped the LTTE would be able to collect its cadres and have consultations during this period.

Members belonging to all section of the House welcomed the government's decision and appealed to the LTTE to utilize this opportunity and help restore peace and normalcy.

The AIR correspondent Sunderam Subramaniam says the people in Jaffna peninsula have welcomed the decision. Our correspondent, who visited some of the villages in Palaly and (Mailpy), says the people are happy over it and hoped that LTTE will rise to the occasion and surrender arms and ammunition. In the meantime, most of the civil administrative offices opened normally with improved attendance. Essential services had been restored in more areas and the peacekeeping force engineers have repaired several road bridges to facilitate normal vehicular traffic. More outlets have been reopened for the distribution of foodgrains and ration.

Tamils Move South

BK201246 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Jaffna, Sri Lanka, Nov 20 (AFP)—Tamil rebels have moved south from their former stronghold of Jaffna to set up a new base for guerrilla operations against Indian soldiers in northern Sri Lanka, Indian Army sources said. About 400 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) fighters fell back to the Vavuniya area under cover of a 12-hour military freeze Thursday during the release of 18 soldiers they captured five weeks ago, they said. The freeze gave the rebels an opportunity to retreat 160 kilometers (100 miles) to the jungles surrounding the northern provincial town.

The LTTE supremo Velupillai Prabhakaran and his top political aides Duleep Yogi and Anton Balasingham fled to the Vavuniya area during the release in Chavakachcheri town, the sources said.

The Indian army believes the LTTE still has munition dumps around Vavuniya and earlier could not reach them as fighting flared on the Jaffna Peninsula. "LTTE leaders deliberately delayed release of Indian hostages and earned 12 hours to vanish through heavy rains and shelled roads of Jaffna to Vavuniya," an army officer said here.

Journalists, who were flown to Jaffna's Palaly Airbase Thursday for the release, were taken to a nearby rice-mill, but LTTE leaders then said a first batch of nine soldiers would be released in Chavakachcheri. The other soldiers were freed a few hours later by LTTE deputy leader Gopalasamy Mahendrarajah. "We want a ceasefire," Mr Mahendrarajah, also known as Mathiyasiri, told reporters. "The Indian offensive should be stopped and the ban on the LTTE lifted. When a secure position is obtained for the Tamil people, we will lay down arms after discussions."

But Indian troop commander Major-General Harkirat Singh said a day before New Delhi announced a 48-hour ceasefire Friday that there was no question of a ceasefire. "They are on the run... there is no let-up on our part and relentless pressure will be maintained to maximize our gains," he said.

New Delhi has previously rejected LTTE ceasefire calls, demanding the rebels should first lay down arms.

"They have released our men on their own because they are under pressure. If you are holding 18 men you need a force of 40 people to maintain them," he said, adding that the Tigers were running out of arms and ammunition with their supply lines by land and sea allegedly cut. The soldiers released by the LTTE looked none the worse for their captivity. One of them said: "We were looked after well and we are all right." Mr Mahendrarajah said the LTTE was releasing the soldiers, caught on October 13, as a "gesture of goodwill." He hoped India would reciprocate by ending its offensive.

Indian soldiers snatched away photographs the LTTE distributed to journalists which depicted alleged atrocities committed by Indian soldiers. Maj Gen Harkirat Singh said they may have been faked by the LTTE. More than 20,000 Indian soldiers have been in Sri Lanka since July under a peace pact aimed at ending a four-year separatist struggle. Nearly 830 rebels and at least 230 Indian soldiers died since the offensive began on October 8.

Muslim LTTE 'Terrorists' Apprehended 19 Nov

BK200829 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0819 GMT 20 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 20 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Two Muslim LTTE terrorists wanted by security forces for taking part in the massacre of bus passengers in Kinniya, in the Trincomalee District recently and the rape of some women were apprehended by Sri Lankan security forces, yesterday at Kantalai, Trincomalee District, official sources told *Lanka Puwath*.

Meanwhile last night LTTE terrorists attacked the office of deputy inspector general of police (DIG) at Batticaloa, wrecking it with automatic weapons. The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) and the police repulsed the attack. Official sources told *Lanka Puwath* that when the IPKF and police advanced on the terrorists, they withdrew.

d Setting Fires
BK200855 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0849 GMT 20 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 20 (*Lanka Puwath*)—A joint IPKF [Indian Peace Keeping Force]/police patrol captured 16 LTTE terrorists who were setting fire to the abandoned

houses at Sirimapura in the Trincomalee District yesterday, official sources told *Lanka Puwath*. They said that the patrol led by Major Soni and Sub-Inspector Gunaratne had moved in and captured the terrorists when they were committing arson.

President Discusses Provincial Councils

BK191749 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1740 GMT 19 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 19 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The provincial council system will not affect the unitary status of the country nor will it erode the authority of the central government with regard to the police force, the judiciary and other powers. This was disclosed by President J R Jayewardene during a dialogue with the minister of state Dr Anandatissa de Alwis over the Sri Lanka broadcasting and Rupavahini the national TV network. The president said that people living in the respective provinces would be able to gain entry through elections to the new institutions and control their own affairs except for subjects which come under the purview of the central government.

The respective police services in the provinces will come under the Sri Lanka police force and the inspector general of police (IGP) will appoint the deputy inspector generals in charge of the provinces. The president said that major offences will come under the jurisdiction of the central government and it can direct the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and other central police bodies to investigate any offence.

The state minister Dr Anandatissa de Alwis during the course of the dialogue asked the president to explain the aims and the nature of the provincial councils in a bid to remove any apprehensions in the minds of some people.

In response, the president said that all harbours in Colombo, in Galle and in the north and the east as well as the airports will come under the central government therefore there is no fear to entertain about the Trincomalee harbour. The president added that the port area will also be under the central government.

Replying to a question as to why certain groups of the Sinhala youth are resorting to violence the president said that there is no difference between terrorism in the south to terrorism elsewhere in the world. The president explained at length the activities of the JVP and said that he could not understand as to why they are not prepared to avail themselves of the democratic avenues available to come to power. Now they can come forward to obtain representation at the provincial councils.

The president stressed that they cannot achieve leadership by instilling fear in the people. The president reiterated that he was prepared to pardon the JVP if it renounces violence and accepts democracy.

SUN on 11 Nov Demonstrations, Violence

BK191419 Colombo SUN in English 12 Nov 87 pp 1, 4

[By Anoma Tillikaratne and Leon Berenger]

[Text] Police baton-charged and opened fire on school children at Tissamaharama, hospitalizing two, and tear gassed university students in Peradeniya as suspected subversive elements escalated their campaign of destruction in many parts of the country yesterday. The national power transmission network was the main target in this campaign, continuing to sustain heavy damages as assailants used explosives on power pylons in several areas in a wrecking spree that cost the state millions of rupees.

A bomb was flung at the telecommunications tower at Primrose Hill in Kandy on Tuesday night causing intensive damage and threatening to cut communications facilities to several parts of the country at any moment. Railtracks, roads and state transport were also at the receiving end of the violence, police and government officials said yesterday.

In Tissamaharama, Hambantota, Tangalle, Middeniya, Ambalantota, Hungama, Kataragama, and Angunakolapelessa police said thousands of students allegedly at the instigation of subversive elements had come out of their classrooms to the street, carrying placards and blackboards in a protest against the Indo-Lanka accord. Police claimed the students had become unruly and started stoning police vehicles. In Tissamaharama, they were forced to baton charge and open fire when a group of students surrounded a police jeep and stoned it, police said. They said two students who were wounded were hospitalized.

Persons who police identified as subversives also damaged a switching gantry and blew up two transformers at Udawalawe, plunging Hambantota, Tangalle, and Udawalawe into darkness. They also cut 132 kilovolt transmission lines of two power stations at Ukuwela and Bowatenna. CEB [Ceylon Electricity Board] officials said they were forced to spill water at Rowatenna because power could not be generated as a result. The legs of a power pylon near Horana had also been cut through and was standing on one leg. The series of attacks on the power transmission network could have serious consequences on the consumers, CEB officials said.

According to Neil Perera, acting general manager, the CEB has extended its power from Matugama to Galle. As a result, power to Ratmalana and Kalutara may be cut off in order to keep the Galle and Matara towns lit, he said.

Suspected subversive elements also continued to sabotage rail tracks, and train drivers were ordered to be cautious, resulting in an average delay of two hours on all long-distance trains. They tore up 45 feet of rail between Weligama and Ahangama, and several joints at Wanawasala and Waskaduwa. A large number of trees at Matale, Hambantota, and Tangalle had been felled and laid across roads making road transport impossible in some areas, police said.

Closer to Colombo, unidentified persons flung a flaming object into a state bus, boarded it, and grabbed the conductor's collection.

At Mount Lavinia, police reported that posters, calling upon shop owners to close and observe some sort of 'hartal' had come up, but the persons who put them up were not known.

In Angunakolapellesa on Tuesday night, police said they shot dead one subversive and recovered three firearms. Senior security sources said the shooting had broken out on late Tuesday night, when a group had ambushed a police party. The police had opened fire, killing one of them. There were no injuries among the police. At Kolonne in the Sabaragamuwa Province a school teacher was shot dead on Monday night. No further details were available but police said that subversives were responsible. Kolonne is described as a hot bed of Southern subversives.

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